

The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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April 6 1915. Temperature 6 a.m. 71. 2 p.m. 80
Humidity 95 94

April 6, 1914. Temperature 6 a.m. 62. 2 p.m. 61
Humidity 90 77

WEATHER FORECAST
CLOUDY

Barometer 29.86

2877 日二廿月二

TUESDAY, APRIL 6, 1915.

二時四十分六月四英

SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS
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TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

THE BRITISH BLOCKADE.

ANOTHER U. S. NOTE TO BRITAIN.

Russian Fleet Engages Breslau and Goeben.

THE RECENT BRITISH AIR RAID: GREAT DAMAGE DONE.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

America's Demand from Germany.

Reuter's correspondent at Washington says that the United States has asked Germany to pay \$228,080 (gold) as compensation for the sinking of the William Frye by the Prinz Eitel Friedrich.

The Prinz Eitel.

A message from Newport News states that Commandant Norfolk, of the Navy Yard, had boarded the Prinz Eitel Friedrich and conferred with the Commander.

It is expected that the vessel will be interned shortly.

Zeppelin Sighted.

Reuter's correspondent at Dunkirk states that a Zeppelin appeared over the roadstead on Sunday night, but was sighted by torpedo boat destroyers and returned to the German lines.

Irish Patriotism.

Recruiting in most active in Limerick. The Munster Fusiliers and crowds assemble nightly at the barracks and cheer the recruits. This is the first time there have been such demonstrations in Irish history.

U. S. Note to Britain.

The Press Bureau to-night issues the American Note with the covering letter from Dr. Page, who expresses the assurance that the views of the United States have been given in the most friendly spirit and in accordance with the usual candour characterising the relations between the two Governments, which was in a large measure due to the uninterrupted Anglo-American amity for a century.

The Note dwells on the existing International Law and says that the novel feature of the British blockade is that it embraces many neutral ports and coasts. It is manifest that limitations placed on neutral ships beyond the right of search and stoppage of contraband are distinct invasions of neutral rights.

Of course, the United States are not oblivious of the recent great changes in naval warfare, especially owing to the use of submarine mines and aircraft, but whatever form an effective blockade is to take it is possible to conform at least with the spirit and essence of war and permit neutral traffic, except contraband.

The United States Government notes that Britain affirms the necessity to retaliate against German methods, but, recalling the principles whereon Britain has always scrupulously acted, interprets this as the reason for certain extraordinary naval activities and not as an excuse for any unlawful action.

The United States expresses gratification at the wide discretion afforded by the Prize Court and the instructions to Fleet and Customs officials to act with the utmost promptitude. The United States takes it for granted that American merchantmen will not be interfered with unless they are carrying contraband or goods destined to or proceeding from belligerent ports affected.

The Note concludes by anticipating that Britain will make full reparation for any acts violating neutral rights, should such an act occur, reiterating that the Government insists on the rights of United States' citizens.

The Russian Advance.

A Petrograd communique says: "Westward of the Niemen we continued a successful advance at certain points."

There has been desperate fighting in the Carpathians to the north of Bartfeld. We took twelve hundred prisoners.

We continued our progress in the Mezolabor-Uzok direction; we took two thousand more prisoners and another thousand during the fight north of Ozerovits.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

The Goeben and Breslau Run Away.

The communique continues: On Saturday our fleet exchanged shots, at long range, with the Goeben and the Breslau, off the coast of the Crimea. We pursued them till dusk. Our torpedo boats encountered them at night, a hundred miles from the Bosphorus, but the two cruisers opened a hot fire and escaped.

Allies Capture Three More Lines Of Trenches.

A Paris evening communique says: Rain and fog have prevailed along the whole front. We captured three lines of trenches at Ailly Wood, south-east of St. Mihiel.

Mr. Balfour and the War.

Mr. Balfour has placed his services unreservedly at the disposal of the Government. He is constantly engaged with the Imperial Defence Committee.

Casualties.

The latest casualties announced are:—
Killed.—W. Halswelle.
Wounded.—Major G. F. Evans, W. J. Forster Jung, Lieut. A. N. Smith (Medicals).

No Change.

Reuter's Paris correspondent states that a communique says there is nothing to report.

Successful British Air Raid.

The French military authorities have received precise information of the damage done by British aircraft on March 28. The airship shed at Berghem-Saint-Laurent was seriously damaged, as also was the airship itself. The shipbuilding yard at Hoboken was burned, two submarines destroyed and a third damaged. Forty German workmen were killed and 62 wounded.

Royal Prohibition.

His Majesty the King has directed that, from to-morrow, no wines, spirits or beer shall be consumed in any of His Majesty's houses.

The Serbo-Bulgarian Incident.

Reuter's correspondent at Sofia states that the Serbo-Bulgarian incident is being amicably settled. The Bulgarian commander at Strumitza contends that the trouble originated with the Serbian inhabitants on the frontier, who revolted against the Serbian authorities and then fled to Bulgarian territory. Measures are being taken to disarm such rebels.

Two Ships Torpedoed.

The small Glasgow steamer Olivine and the Russian ship Hermes have been torpedoed in the Channel, the crews being saved.

Guns' Fine Work.

"Eye-witness" with the British Headquarters reports that everything is quiet, except for some fine marksmanship by our gunners, in exploding a magazine and obtaining direct hits on German guns.

Bavarian Prisoners' Complaint.

Prussians, Bavarians and Saxons participated in the fighting at Neuve Chapelle, but their co-operation was not hearty. Bavarian prisoners expressed great indignation at the way in which they were flung into action from Bois Dabiez to support an imaginary firing line. They affirmed that they had been grossly mismanaged by Prussian officers and that the Germans treated their own wounded with the utmost callousness, leaving many in front of the trenches. Our own men, out of pity, went to rescue them, and the Germans continued to fire on them although they knew they were engaged on an errand of mercy. There were Saxons and Bavarians who were lying wounded, while Prussians manned the trenches.

Germany Feeling the Pinch.

"Eye-witness" quotes letters to show that foodstuffs in Germany are becoming growingly expensive, while the great dearth of pig-iron is hampering the manufacture of munitions.

Bulgaria to Give Satisfaction to Serbia.

Reuter's correspondent at Rome reports that the Tribune's correspondent at Salonika states that the Serbo-Bulgarian incident is closed, Bulgaria promising to give satisfaction and to punish the guilty.

Turks Admit the Loss of the Medjidieh.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Rome the Germans have supplied Turkey with a squadron of Taubas since March, which have been carrying out reconnaissances in the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus.

The Turkish Headquarters admit the sinking of the Medjidieh. While pursuing Russian mine sweepers she approached Odessa and struck a mine. The crew were saved by other Turkish warships, and the Medjidieh was torpedoed to prevent the Russians salvaging her.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

Trouble in Portugal.

The correspondent of the Daily Mail at Lisbon has reported that a religious procession at Caldas da Rainha on Friday was looted by Democrats. A fight ensued in which shots were fired. The crowd attacked a shop kept by the Democratic leader who threw bombs amongst them, wounding several. The shopkeeper was arrested and the houses of Democrats were searched for explosives on Saturday.

Shipping News.

The s.s. Massilia arrived at Liverpool on the 4th inst.

Aerial Operations.

(Havas Telegram.)

Yesterday, a Taube was brought down near Soissons, making the third one in twenty-four hours. The Allies dropped fifty-three shells on Vignelles Station.

Petrograd.—Russian troops pursued the offensive on the Niemen and along the Carpathian front.

Nish.—2000 Bulgarian irregulars attacked, near Strumitza, Serbian troops who repulsed the assailants and drove them back across the Bulgarian frontier.

Russia's New Men.

Russia has called the 1916 Class to the colours, this class numbering 800,000 men. The English steamer Lookwood and French Newfoundland sailing ship Paquerette (Daisy) have been torpedoed, the crews being saved.

French Colonial Situation.

M. Doumergue, French Minister for the Colonies, stated before the Committee of Exterior Affairs that the colonial situation from the beginning of the war had been at its best. He pointed out that the state of siege or martial law decreed in Indo-China was for the benefit of the Colony, where the situation was excellent. Continuing his statement, the Minister stated that measures taken for strangers had been enforced, and terminated by saying that the economical situation of the Colonies was excellent, commercial activity having been resumed and already producing a surplus in the Budget receipts. The Minister notified that subscriptions sent by the refugees relief fund in the Colonies were quite efficient and show a spirit of solidarity.

Another Taube Brought Down.

A Taube was brought down at Dixmude by Garros, who landed safely in the interior of the French lines.

Yesterday we stopped dead, German attacks at Lassigny and also in Upper Alsace. To-day there is nothing to report.

French Munition Output.

In the course of the discussion of the recruiting project, concerning the 1917 class, M. Millerand, French Minister for War, showed that progress in armaments and ammunition had attained 600 per cent. since the outbreak of hostilities and will soon be at 900 per cent. The number of heavy batteries has been sextupled. The Chamber of Deputies has adjourned to the 29th April and the Senate to the 22nd April.

Austrians Using Dum-Dums.

Petrograd.—At Oujok, in the Carpathians, we drove back counter-attacks delivered by the Austrians who employed dum-dum bullets. We took numerous prisoners and captured large quantities of war material.

Sebastopol.—The Turkish cruiser Medjidieh has been hit by a submarine mine and sunk near the Russian shore.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on the Extra.]

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

Fine Performance by Russian Cavalry.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd states that the battle which checked the Austrian invasion of Bessarabia was remarkable for the impetuosity of the Russians.

A strong defensive position near the villages of Schilovka and Malinzy was held by an Austrian division of infantry and a brigade of cavalry. Two columns of Russian cavalry, not quite equal to the Austrians in number, dismounted and attacked the enemy at six in the morning of March 30. One operated in the north and the other in the south.

The enemy throughout the day offered a desperate resistance and the Russians, who included Cossacks, repeatedly attacked them with bayonets.

Towards evening the resistance of the Austrians was broken and the Russians, pursuing their impetuous attacks, dislodged the enemy from the heights between the villages and occupied them.

Meanwhile, seven miles north the Don Cossacks drove an Austrian battalion and several squadrons of cavalry out of the village of Borkhova and the enemy began to retreat along the whole front with the Russians pursuing them.

TELEGRAMS.

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

CONDENSED.

The Serbo-Bulgarian incident is now closed.

The Dublin steamer City of Bremen has been torpedoed off Lond's End.

The main points of an American Note to Britain are given in a telegram.

The Russian Fleet has exchanged shots with the Goeben and the Breslau.

Mr. Balfour has placed his services unreservedly at the disposal of the Government.

The fighting west of the Niemen is developing strongly in favour of the Russians.

Two thousand prisoners were taken by the Russians in the Carpathians on the 2nd inst.

The King has directed that no wines, spirits or beer shall be consumed in any of His Majesty's houses.

The Glasgow steamer Olivine and the Russian ship Hermes have been torpedoed in the Channel.

French reports confirm that the recent British air raid did great damage at Hoboken and elsewhere.

A telegram records the impetuosity of the Russian troops in checking the Austrian invasion of Bessarabia.

The German steamer Grete Memsch, taking ore from Sweden to Germany, has been sunk in the Baltic.

Foodstuffs are growing dearer in Germany and the dearth of pig-iron is hampering the manufacture of munitions.

There were stirring scenes in Dublin on Sunday when Mr. John Redmond reviewed 25,000 National Volunteers.

The famous cricketer, Mr. A. E. Stoddart, has been found shot, and at the inquest a verdict of suicide was returned.

Jack Johnson has been beaten in a fight for the heavyweight championship of the world by the white pugilist, Jesse Willard.

A British "Eye-witness" story indicates that Bavarian soldiers have been complaining at that way they have been mismanaged by Prussian officers.

Yesterday's local sport is reported to-day.

Further Notes on the Crisis appear on page 4.

General news and a war speech by Mr. Bonar Law appear on page 2.

The wedding of Professor Warren and Miss Middleton Smith took place yesterday.

"Our Contemporaries" appears on page 2, Commercial News on page 3, and Log Book on page 6.

Judgment was given this afternoon for the defendants in the action by Mess Cheong regarding the photograph of the tiger.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Organ Recital—St. Andrew's Church—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Salisbury Church—9.15 p.m.

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Hongkong, June 11th, 1913.

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graduate versed in litera-
ture, has been a teacher to
European officials and merchants
in this Colony for over ten years.
He has a good method of train-
ing Europeans to pass in the
Chinese examination, and is
possessed of a first rate certificate
as a Chinese teacher. He has
also a good knowledge of Man-
darin and Hakka.

Those who intend learning the
Chinese language are requested
to write c/o "Hongkong Tele-
graph" office or direct to No. 14,
Graham Street, 1st floor.

Hongkong, 29th Jan., 1912.

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Hongkong, 1st October, 1913.

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these Residential Quarters.

Luxuriously furnished Lounge, Drawing, Reading & Writing
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Under Personal Management of
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To save disappointment please order now. For outside sta-
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BEST SITUATED HOTEL IN TOWN.

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PRAYA GRANDE, MACAO.

The above Hotel was opened on August 1st, 1914, under new
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Residents and Tourists excellent accommodation. Large dining
room facing the sea. It has been entirely renovated throughout
and newly furnished, and is now up-to-date in every respect. Large
and airy rooms, excellent sanitary arrangements, Hot and Cold
Baths, electric light and fans. Private and Public Bar and
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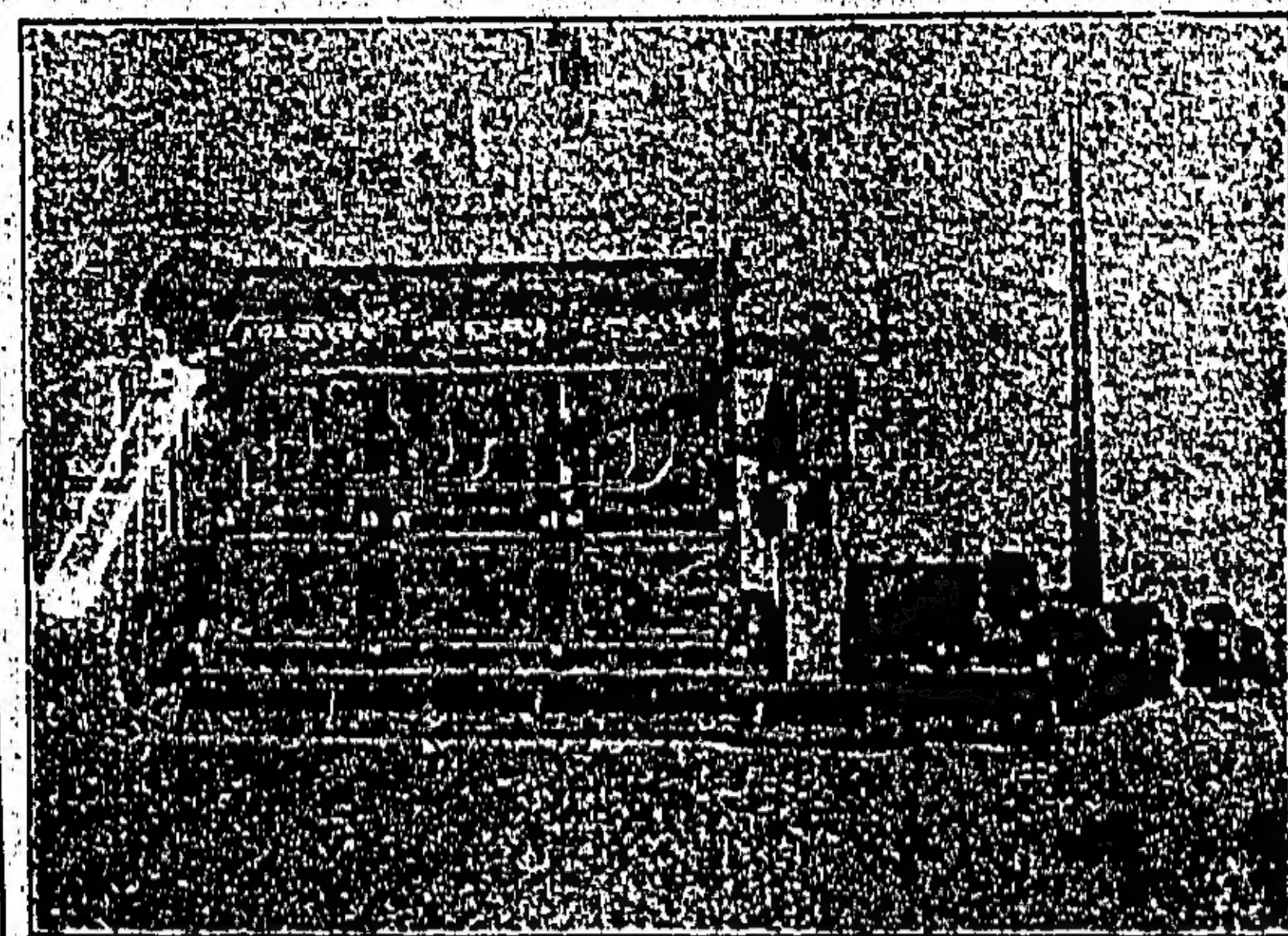
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OUR
CONTEMPORARIES.

South China Morning Post.

Greece and Bulgaria.
M. Venizelos, who has been all
along in favour of Greece par-
ticipating, is regarded as a nation-
al martyr, his resignation having
been forced upon him by reason
of the contrary views held by the
King. It is on the topic that M.
Venizelos may one of these early
days come into his own. The
entire need of public opinion is
in that direction. The whole of
Greek military and naval prepara-
tion since the Balkan war has
been directed against Turkey, but
an opportunity has arisen and all
the circumstances are favourable
to be rid of it, and for all of "the
Bulgarian peril" as well, and the
personal relationships and whims
of a King who is not in sympathy
with his people are not likely to
deter the country from taking full
advantage of it. The eventual
participation of Greece in the war
seems a certainty and means far
more than appears on the surface.

Daily Press.

The Spade in War.

To Prince Maurice of Orange-
Nassau must be assigned the
honour of having again demon-
strated to the world the capabilities
of the spade as a weapon in war-
fare, and certainly it did more to
bring to an end the long struggle
between the Netherlands and
Spain than any other weapon.
Yet it was not brought into use
without some amount of opposi-
tion. The soldiers of the 16th
century had been trained to fight,
not to dig, and they regarded it
as somewhat of an insult to be
asked to do what was, they con-
sidered, menial work. Prince
Maurice, however, this difficulty by
paying extra to the men engaged
in digging the trenches, but they
did not regard it as a ridicule. The
Spaniards dubbed them boys and
civilians, who had forfeited the
right to be called soldiers, and it
took a considerable amount of
beating to convince the Spaniards
that there are many ways of
winning a battle. When Prince
Maurice continued to take strong-
hold after stronghold by his
method of burrowing and mining,
the Spaniards began to acknow-
ledge there was something in it.
On one occasion, at the siege of
Steenwyck, which lasted forty-
four days, the amount of labour
performed on the trenches is said
to have astonished the Spanish
campaigners when they came out
defeated and examined the
Prince's camp.

China Mail.

Germany's Defence of Her

Pirates.

A warship of station on the
coast, says the German press,
and they claim that their sub-
marine blockade of the British
Isles, devised by Admiral von
Tirpitz, is justified both by the
necessity of Germany and by the
actions of Great Britain. The
press of England, of course, natu-
rally filled with bitter denunciation of
"this new example of lightness-
ness" and some American papers
have also been very scathing in their
criticism, so it is of interest to
glance at the opinions of influential
German papers, which defend the
step taken by their naval authori-
ties, but are at the same time
not a little apprehensive of
America's attitude in the matter.
Thus the Berlin *Vossische Zeitung*
declares that it welcomes the
protest from America, and agrees
the Americans that Berlin will
show itself friendly and
sympathetic. Writing the day
before the American note was
received, it says: "When the
Government declared certain
waters a war area it reserved the
right to use all permissible war
measures therein, and it will not
make a later specific declaration
of where and when mines are laid
within these waters." February
18. America certainly can not
question Germany's right to
undertake military operations in
all waters around the United
Kingdom.

GENERAL NEWS.

Chinese and Physical Culture.
The fifth anniversary of the Straits Chinese Physical Culture Association was celebrated at Singapore last week, many visitors and members attending. The hon. secretary, Mr. Ouan Siew Kiong, on behalf of the association, delivered an address in the course of which he said that physical culture has done a great deal of good to all those who cared to take it up and he strongly recommended anybody who desired to be healthy and strong not to fail to take exercise. He thanked Mr. Chua Oboon Watt (the President) for his services and at the close of the address the President was presented with a souvenir gold medal from the members. Thanks were tendered by the President, and the entertainment closed with a rousing song.—*Straits Times*.

False Pretences Alleged.
In the U. S. Consular Court at Shanghai week before last, Mr. M. F. Perkins, John R. Arms' ring was charged with false pretences, by selling a half share in his business—the International Detective Agency—after he had disposed of the furniture and fittings in his office. Mr. E. K. R. se, acting District Attorney, prosecuted, and Mr. H. D. Bodger defended. Evidence was given by the complainant, J. C. Lewis, who handed in a document which he said was a receipt from the accused on his purchasing an interest in the business. Accused denied the receipt, saying it was for \$350 paid as security for a dictograph instrument. Judgment was reserved.

Nationality a Novelty.
Lord Bryce's view that nationality is a recent conception is borne out by the fact that all the national anthems which crystallize the patriotic sentiments of Europe are products of the last two centuries. It is curious to think of the Middle Ages as broad-minded; but the Church was international, the Bible was in a universal language, and the universities were cosmopolitan institutions to a degree not dreamed of by Mr. Rhodes. Some historians date the beginnings of national consciousness (in the modern sense) from the Hundred Years War with France. But all the Western nations are children compared with Japan, notes "Observer" in the *Observer*, whose national anthem dates back for some seven centuries.

"The Door of Hope."
The report of the "Door of Hope" for the past year shows that a very great work is being performed amongst the Chinese in Shanghai by a small band of foreign ladies. The work of the "Door of Hope" has grown enormously in recent years, but donations are not what they might be and a debit balance of Tia. 3,661 on the building fund is carried forward to this year. The stray children's home is supported by the Municipal Council, but the receiving children's, first year and industrial homes are supported by voluntary contributions and the proceeds of the sale of the work of the inmates. On January 1, 1915, there were 320 girls and children in all the homes. The work deserves generous support, says the *North China Daily News*, and in this connection it may be pointed out that five guineas supports a child in the home at Kiangwan for twelve months.

Cup Ties in War Time.
London, February 26.—At a meeting of the Consultative Committee of the Football Association, held at Russell-square on Monday, a letter was read from the Scottish F.A., in reply to a request for an explanation of the action of the Scottish delegates after the conference with the War Office in approaching that body when the International Conference had come to a decision on the day before as to the continuance of the game. The F.A. regrets that it cannot regard this further explanation of the Scottish delegates to the International Conference as being in any degree more satisfactory than the former one. It is still unable to view the action of the delegates as other than a breach of faith, and as such subversive of the principles which govern the International Board, and states that it must affect the friendly relations and confidence which have existed between the Associations.—*Times*.

NOTICE.



New Victor Records

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DANCES,
SELECTIONS, etc.
INSPECTION INVITED.

MOUTRIE'S.

MR. HORATIO BOTTOMLEY.

Stirring War Speech at Battersea.

Mr. Horatio Bottomley addressed on February 25 another huge patriotic gathering in the Battersea Town Hall. The Mayor of Battersea (Mr. T. W. Simmons) presided, and among many local influential gentlemen present on the platform was the Rev. A. J. Waldron, Vicar of Brixton. A musical treat beguiled the period of waiting, Madame Clara Butt singing "Land of Hope and Glory" and other songs.

Mr. Bottomley, rising amid a storm of cheers, said that eight years ago he warned this country that Germany had nothing but sinister motives in building her Navy, and he protested against the widening and deepening of the Kiel Canal, and marvelled when we sent the best of our battle-ships to welcome the German fleet when it was finished. He was there that night, not to quibble that warnings were unheeded, not to dwell upon a thousand complaints showing lack of organization, lack of foresight, lack of ordinary common-sense, and absence of management in the affairs of the State, but to treat on the great problem that we were now engaged in—a world conflict which perhaps had been inevitable.

It might have been, perhaps, modified largely if we had acted differently, but in some form or other it was sure to come. We were stupid enough to believe the German Navy was made to fight (laughter). It was only made to frighten, and, although it was ever boasting that it was looking forward to "The Day," the moment the hour of conflict came it showed its decided preference for the night (laughter).

And so it came, about that all our great naval power was being used for one thing only, and that was to save our cut the enemy. It was a great war weapon, but a long and wearisome one, and it involved great hardships upon the civil population of Germany. He was anxiously waiting for the day when he would read in the paper that the Government had at last made up what courtesy compelled us to call its mind, and had decided that every atom of food going into the enemy's country should be absolute contraband of war (cheers).

They ought to shoulder them, were equal to ten millions of conscripts (cheers). We must let Germany know that as fast as we sent out one million men another million was ready to take their places. Two war had taught us that the only man who mattered in the last resort was the man who could shoulder his gun and fight for his country.

But Kitchener's new armies must be assured that, while they were fighting, civilians could and must pay to make the bargain mutually fair and justify the sacrifice they were asking the others to make. The widows and orphans of those who fell must be the adopted children of the State, fused over and cared for as its most precious heritage (cheers). Perhaps one of the lessons of the war would be that as force was the ultimate resort to which we had to look for the protection of the State and of civilisation, there would have to be some system of elementary military training, which would keep a great reserve in the country, and for the future avoid the unpreparedness of the past (hear, hear).

Whether gauged by her past record or by her men's conduct in the field, the old country had justified her position as a leader of human civilisation. Now she meant to banish forever from the world the great challenge of the principles of enlightenment and progress for which she had stood for so many generations, and which would disappear if the military despot became supreme. Apart from all political considerations, he was firmly convinced that the struggle was one which had been looming on civilisation for years past. It was bound to come. He believed in his inmost heart that it was "the stock-taking of the world." The world had reached such a point in its development that it was necessary for a halt to be called, and the question to be put, "Whither are you going? Who is to rule: blood and iron or freedom and progress?" (cheers).

FICTION FOR THE FAITHFUL.

How "Britania Bribed Kaiser."

The news manufactured at the Press Bureau of Constantinople for consumption of the Empire generally and of Asia Minor in particular shows to what flights the Oriental imagination can soar when inspired by Wolff.

The *Terziman-Lafkiel* of 6th December thus describes the apocryphal triumphs of Hadji Guillon, better known to Western Europe as Kaiser Wilhelm. The scene is laid at Paris in the wildest Chamber of Deputies.

The speech delivered last week by his Islamic Majesty William II. from the throne up in the chamber of the French Parliament is a never-to-be-forgotten record of his great exploits. Surrounded by the vanquished he offered his Imperial hand to be kissed by all the ex-Deputies of the French Chamber, whose

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TO LET.—Ground Floor and First Floor of 49 Pottinger Street, near Central Police Station. Rent moderate.—Apply to 51 Pottinger Street.

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TO LET.—Office, 2nd Floor, No. 14 Pedder Street; also Large Godown on Water Front, East Point.—Apply Property Office, JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

TO LET.—No. 2 Rose Terrace, Nathan Road, Kowloon. No. 5 & 6 Torres Building, Kowloon. Apply to—SPANISH DOMINICAN PROCUATION.

TO LET.—Houses in Clifton Gardens, Conduit Road, Godown, New Praya, Kennedy Town.
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This Racket is made

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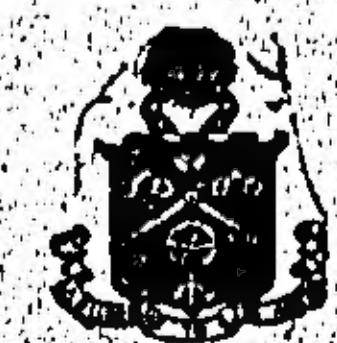
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NELSON'S HISTORY OF THE WAR, Vol. 1	60	MILKING FOR SPORT, Various Writers	200
RECRUITS' PROBLEMS SOLVED	20	ELDONADO, Baroness Orczy	80
WHY THE NATIONS ARE AT WAR, Morris and Dawson	400	MY VARIED LIFE, F. C. Phillips	850
THE SAD EXPERIENCE OF BIG AND LITTLE WILLIE, as portrayed by W. K. Haselden	80	THE ROMANCE OF FRAUD, Tighe Hopkins	150
MALICE IN KULTURLAND, Horace Wyatt	80	THE ROMANCE OF AUSTRALIAN HISTORY, W. H. Fitchett	400
		MY FIRST YEARS AS A FRENCH WOMAN, Mary Waddington	850
		THE MASTERY OF LIFE, Dr. G. T. Wronch	1000

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A permanent, speedy and painless CURE for corns and bunions.

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The cheapest and best in the market. They give a free and lasting lather, and impart a soothing feeling to the skin. For delicate and sensitive skins they are unequalled.

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Hongkong Dispensary & Kowloon Dispensary.

Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The rates of Subscription to the "Hongkong Telegraph" will be as follows:—

Daily issue—\$36 per annum.
Weekly issue—\$13 per annum.
The rates per quarter and per month, proportional. Subscriptions for any period less than a month will be charged as for a full month.

The daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to messenger. Post subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage.

The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is \$1.00 per quarter.

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

(Payable in Advance.)

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamien, Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.

By Order, "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

MARRIAGE.

WARREN-MIDDLETON SMITH.—On the 5th inst. at St. John's Cathedral, by the Rev. the Bishop of Victoria, assisted by the Chaplain, the Rev. H. Copley Moyle, Arthur George, son of Mr. Arthur C. Warren of Woolwich to Isabel, daughter of the late Mr. James Middleton Smith of Hazeldean, North Havant, and Southsea, Hants.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, APRIL 6, 1915.

HARDENING THE BRITISHER.

We have often remarked that it was high time, so far as the best interests of the British race were concerned, that the war came. It was needed, badly needed; nothing else that it is possible to conceive of could so quickly and so completely have brought the citizens of the Empire to a proper knowledge of their weaknesses. When the conflict is ended there is always the chance—human nature being what it is—that men of the older generation may slip back into their former follies, extravagances, or imbecilities; but in the history of a race the older generation counts for little when compared with the younger. As regards the latter, the war came at a time when it could be said that it had, through it, the generations of Britons to come.

Just as our greatest national breathing in before the war was a general laxity and softness of sentimentality, so one of the main advantages to arise out of the struggle will be a corresponding general hardening up and a wider practicality. We will not pretend that the hardening has been a pleasant or easy process; but was it not a case of desperate disease? The young star of to-day is fast fading; the old bloodshed is natural, necessary and often honorable; and it is better that he should regard it than that he should grow up to dread it. It is better that he should know the doctrine of courage, the doctrine of the soldier, the doctrine of the sailor, the doctrine of the man who is ready to die for his country, than that he should grow up to be a coward. Children to-day and women as well have lost the sense of the war, whereas they formerly spoke of battle and death, and most of those who formerly were the gentlest among men have already learned to talk with gusto of the sinking of a German submarine or the wiping out of a German battalion.

Conditionally we hope that this more virile spirit has come to stay. We have a time for "odes of love" or for calling the Deity to bear witness to the extent to which we love Germany; we leave such melodramatic fancies to the more effeminate Persians. But we do most earnestly trust that there will be no return to the part of this and the next generation, to the softness of the past. True, we want the future to have in store as little fighting as may be; but equally we want to see the Britisher of the future ready for such fighting as must come. History has shown us only too clearly that a certain amount of what the sentimentalist would call ferocity is necessary to the life and continuity of a nation. What happened to the Roman Empire when its people ceased to be ready for a good fight? If softness should return it will mean that readiness to forgive—to great and perhaps all too disastrous readiness—will return also. We have said before that Britishers do not "hate" the Germans; nor is it desirable that they should do so. Hatred is a dangerous matter. Not but a certain amount of it is necessary to make the enemy to the hilt and say "Bygones be bygones" within an hour or two of the declaration of peace. When we are feeling too amiable towards Germany in the future, I trust we shall recall the stricken houses, the broken villages and cities, the ravished girls and women, the sunken merchant ships, the other half of the world, the moral and intellectual superiority of the Persians. If we do that, we may hesitate before throwing open our gates and homes to those who formerly flooded England and her colonies with their presence and their wares. Only by forcing Germany to feel the same branded with the mark of Cain, can we teach her how to live in the future against human civilization.

A Sad End to a Great Cricketer.

Our sport-loving readers will bear with profound regret of the death of Mr. A. E. Stoddart, the Middlesex cricketer, to whom the term world-renowned is certainly not inapplicable. Next to "Dr. W. G.", he was probably the most popular of British cricketers—and he could lay claim to having made the biggest score on record. This was on August 4, 1886, when, playing for Hampshire against the Sussex, he made 485 runs. Stoddart was a "Geordie," having been born in South Shields, and was fifty-two last month. He had, in his time, captained two teams to Australia and was, we believe (we speak under correction), the only man who could lay claim to having been captain of All England both at cricket and at rugby football. Stoddart was the hero of the boyhood of some millions of Britishers throughout the world, and that so fine a life should have had so tragical an ending is truly deplorable.

The Engine Room and Heroism.

Among the many good results of the present war must be reckoned the fact that, at last, that much misunderstood and much underrated individual the ship's engineer, stands some chance of general recognition as a person of importance in national economy. The Navy tried hard to get him acknowledged by raising him to officer level, but even that did not teach the British public that he is entitled to as much respect and admiration as the men of the upper deck. But, since the war, not only has the Service engineer shown his value, but the common or garden variety to be found on the merchant vessels has very definitely opened the world's eyes to his importance. It is for this latter class that we would put in a word. The ship's engineer of the merchant service is usually quite as well educated as (and often more so than) the average mate or skipper, and, technically, has had to learn far more than such officers as only hold a steam ticket. And all this is just a detail by the side of the fact that, when a ship is in danger, four-fifths of the responsibility will, as often as not, fall on the engineering staff and the skipper, as against the odd one-fifth that is the share of the mate. In case of wreck or fire or bombardment the mates have at least a sporting chance of safety; moreover, while the engineers are shut down below decks and can usually only extricate themselves by a miracle. One is glad to feel that people as a whole are steadily becoming alive to these facts, and we hope they will so day them to heart that in future we shall have no trumpery social distinctions between mate and engineer.

The Tommy of To-day.

Judging from Home papers our private soldiers at the Front are more free from the spirit of ruffianism than ever before in the history of the Army. This in spite of the fact that probably not one per cent of them ever had the advantage of being schooled among the cultured Germans! Many old jealousies and narrownesses seem to have disappeared entirely, and there is, throughout the lines, a feeling of mutual tolerance and of respect for what is good and straight. Two very significant facts are mentioned in a recent issue of the *Evening Standard*, in this connection. One is that the men are buying the popular, but not conspicuously tasteful, ditty "Sister Susie's sewing shirts for soldiers," because, like good fellows, they feel that it is of the nature of an insult to the hard-working women at home and elsewhere who are devoting their time to making uniforms for them. The other matter is even more significant; an Ulsterman was allowed to sing "The Orange Lily" one night, in presence of an Irish Catholic regiment, and the song was taken quite in good part. This is the spirit of men who are "out to win." In times of peace, these Orangemen, who engineer commander at the end of 1905, was appointed to the Royal Naval College, Dartmouth, where he continued to have charge of the engineering training of the new recruits until January, 1911. At the time of his death he was on the staff of Sir David Beatty.

DAY BY DAY.

A WORD TO THE UNWISE IS WASTED.

The Weather.
Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 79; dull.
At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 72; heavy fog.

Count the Columns.
Yesterday the *Telegraph* published 34 columns of solid reading matter. To-day there will be 35 published.

The Mails.
Siberian Mails.—Closed per a.s. Manchuria to-day at noon.
U. K. and Canadian Mails.—Closed per a.s. Tamba Maru to-day at 10 a.m.
Up to the Minute—Share market News.

Closing prices on Thursday:—
Yangtze s.s.—\$242.
Indo China s.s.—\$93, buyers.
China Sugars.—\$109, buyers.
Kowloon Wharves.—\$80, buyers.

Humphreys' Estates.—\$61, buyers.
Kowloon Lands.—\$40, sales, and buyers.
China Lights.—\$3.90, buyers.
Langkats.—\$1.37, buyers.
Gande, Price and Co.—\$5.

The Dollar.
The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 9.13 1/2.

Harbour Offence.
At the Marine Court, this morning, before Commander Basil Taylor, R.N., P.C. Bond charged a boatman with unlawfully making fast his boat to the s.s. Phœnix whilst under way in the harbour on the 5th inst. Defendant was fined \$15.

Failed to Stop.
Before Commander Basil Taylor, R.N., at the Marine Court this morning, the master of the steam launch *Cheng Fat* was charged, by P. O. Hcare, with unlawfully disobeying the orders of an officer of the Police to stop his vessel when required to do so at 6 p.m., of the 30th ult. Defendant was fined \$15.

Suspicious Confirmed.
Whilst walking along the Tai-po Road, P. O. Fallon suspected a Chinese, arrested him and found he had stolen some clothing and shoes from 408, Reclamation Street. At the Police Court, this morning, accused was sentenced to two months' imprisonment and four hours' stocks.

Pianoforte Recital.
In the City Hall, on Thursday next, the annual pianoforte recital will be given by Professor E. Danenberg and his pupils, assisted by Mr. E. Aquino and Mr. England. A splendid programme has been arranged, and the event will be attended by Lady May. The performance commences at 4.45 p.m.

Patriotic Picture.
Our readers will be interested to learn that Messrs. Raphael Tuck and Sons' patriotic picture "The Defenders of the Empire," has sold in very large numbers, practically all the firm's clients in Hongkong have taken this line up, so the Hongkong public will have every opportunity of showing their patriotism by purchasing this excellent three-colour picture, the proceeds from the sale of which go to the Prince of Wales Fund.

Wharf Obstruction.
Before Commander Basil Taylor, R.N., at the Marine Court, this morning, the Cargo Supt. of the U. K. and K. W. and G. Co. charged 12 boat-people with unlawfully blocking the approaches to the above Company's pier and premises, by lying alongside the wharf without the permission of an officer of the Company on the 2nd inst. The first, second, third, fourth, sixth and ninth defendants were fined \$15 each, while the remainder were fined \$10 each.

Roll of Honour.
Engineer-Captain Taylor, who was killed on the Tiger in the North Sea fight, was 51 years of age. Entering the service as an acting assistant engineer in July, 1885, the late officer served in the *Imperieuse*, *Flagship* of Sir F. W. Richards and the *Mon*. Sir E. R. Fremantle, on the *China* Station, February, 1891, to June, 1891. He was promoted to captain in 1901.

Refused to Take a Fee.
Deeds of self-abnegation are not rare in these times. I have for example (writes "A. Wayfarer" in the *Nation*), that Lord Morley refused to take a fee for his valuable work in connection with the inquiry into the loss of the *Empress of Ireland*.

NOTES ON THE CRISIS.

IRELAND'S FINE LOYALTY.

Unrest Among the German Troops.

With that wonderful accuracy of news values that is one of Reuter's chief attributes, though indeed he sometimes errs through over-valuation, he has seen fit to send out a report of the stirring scenes witnessed in Dublin on Sunday, when the Nationalist Volunteers were inspired by Mr. John R. Donohoe. It is indeed a reflection on the English race that it should be considered desirable to emphasize the intense loyalty of the Irish, which has been shown in so many instances of national crises. There in the Park to closely associated with some of the darker spots of last century's political history, the Irish Nationalists affirmed their loyalty to the Empire. It can be believed that the Orangemen who looked on must have felt some-thing akin to pride that their opponents of a few months ago are every bit as loyal as they themselves, and while perhaps the strong feeling that lies dormant in every one of them does not allow them to cheer, they at least can look on with a grim satisfaction at the strong evidence of an indissoluble union demonstrated so clearly in times of stress.

A Terrible Mistake.

The complaints of the Bavarian and Saxon prisoners who have fallen into the hands of the Allies in the western theatre give a clear indication of the unrest that apparently exists among the German troops as distinct from the Prussians. The Prussian is a splendid strategist; when it comes to sacrificing other people's lives, recklessly thrown into action to support imaginary firing lines, deprived of the attempts of their enemies to assist them when in distress, by people supposed to be their friends, the lot of the German troops is not a happy one. The Prussian frightfulness goes to such limits that, not content with atrocities against their enemies, they are making the terrible mistake of embittering the very men who are rendering them such good service. Very likely, those whom the Gods wish to destroy they first make mad!

The Old Spirit.

The French official Eyc-winess has about as fine a descriptive pen as can be desired. It was necessary that he should have to do full justice to the gallant record that the French have established in the taking of Mariemont-Wellkopf. France indeed is living again. The old Gallic bravery, the fighting of foemen hopes and that wonderful touch of genius that seems to turn failure into immediate success, have all awakened at the touch of the finger of Destiny. The Gascons as such may have disappeared, but that wonderful fighting spirit still lives and is responsible for such brilliant feats as this wonderful exploit in the mountains.

Germany and Turkey.

The extent of German collusion with Turkey is shown in a message printed to-day which states that, since March, Germany has supplied the Turks with a quantity of T-tubes, which have been engaged in carrying out reconnaissance in the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus. All this goes to support the belief that the Germans roped Turkey into this war not so much for any assistance which they could render, but with a view to placing obstacles in the way of the Allies and especially of Russia. So far from that object being attained, however, it has had, or will have, the opposite effect, for when the *Larionelles* and the *Daphnors* have been thoroughly pierced—as they soon will be—the way will be open for a further and wider co-operation between the forces of the Allies. And Turkey will have to pay the price.

Refused to Take a Fee.

Deeds of self-abnegation are not rare in these times. I have for example (writes "A. Wayfarer" in the *Nation*), that Lord Morley refused to take a fee for his valuable work in connection with the inquiry into the loss of the *Empress of Ireland*.

HOW TO MAKE YOUR BUSINESS PAY.

WHAT A GREAT SHOP-KEEPER SAYS.

Newspaper Advertising Essential to Success.

[Below we give the views of one of the leading business men of London—Mr. E. Gordon Selfridge—on how to make a business pay. He deals with the double problem of "What does the Public Want?" and "What Can I do to Supply that Want?" Everyone will allow that Mr. Selfridge, head of the great firm of that name (who has built up his business on newspaper advertising), is an authority on these questions. Hence his views, especially as they deal with the added problems caused by the present crisis, are of supreme interest to traders. What he says in regard to the business question in London, and all the arguments he uses in connection therewith, apply with equal force to Hongkong, or to any other community where trade is carried on to any extent, and the man who would be successful in his dealings will do well to read his observations, ponder them over and act upon them. The article is contributed to the *Daily News and Leader* of February 20, and is as follows:—]

You ask me, what is the best way to ascertain what the public wants. But there is a very essential preliminary to be settled before that problem is tackled. It is this: you must have something to sell which you believe to be good. It is no use trying to foist on the public things that are no good. So it is well to begin by recognising that whatever it may be the public wants, there is one thing it certainly does not want—that is bad goods. The business man has got to treat the public with respect. But, given a really good article, I do not believe a smart man ever encounters much difficulty in selling it, always provided that he goes the right way to work. In other words, if he cannot sell it, he must consider his methods at fault, not the taste of the public!

Of course, it is difficult always to know what a good thing is. I may have something which I like very much indeed, but if the public does not care for it there is an end of it. After all, it is the public that is the buyer. We have got to be judges of human nature in these things.

Newspaper Advertising.

The next problem to be considered by the man with something to sell in which he believes is the best way to obtain the public verdict upon it. Is it "what the public wants"? I have no hesitation in saying that the best medium for approaching the public is the daily newspaper. It has a far larger circulation than any other medium. We have to remember that a large percentage of such advertising matter as notices and catalogues is thrown away and wasted. That is why I object to the use of catalogues on the scale adopted by some of the big departmental stores. Too large a proportion is wasted, and it is a form of waste which is very expensive.

Now with a newspaper having a very large circulation, like the *Daily News*, the proportion of wasted advertising matter is comparatively small. After you have allowed for what is thrown away, there is enough left to make it well worth while. In a sentence, the waste is much smaller and it is much cheaper.

How to Create a Demand.

Having settled, then, what is the best medium for discovering what the public wants the further question arises:—What is the best way to make it? Naturally, I can speak best as to that for my own kind of business. As no doubt the public has noticed, Selfridge's makes extensive use of a series of large display advertisements. Readers of particular newspapers will get a succession of these big advertisements, each giving a large quantity of different information about what we have to sell. The informative advertisement. The giving of information is very important. Information is strangely lacking in a great many

LANGKAT OUTPUT.

Messrs. Wright and Hornby advise us that the Langkat output for the current month is as follows:—

April 1	...	Tons	254
" 2	...	"	239
" 3	...	"	242
" 4	...	"	233
" 5	...	"	273

Total to 5 h in 1241

Daily average 2481

advertisements, even in these days. An advertisement should be made to be worth reading. We think the public to which we appeal is ready to read intelligent advertising rather than a mere catalogue of stuff. It is a danger of the advertisement writer that he tends to disengage himself from the public, because he is a specialist and looks at things from the specialist's point of view.

The advantage of taking a large space is the very simple one that it secures the readiest attention and gives us more opportunity to interest the public. We can put a lot of things into it and if one thing does not interest the reader there is almost sure to be something else that will. Thus, every inch of the space taken returns real value for the money it costs.

The Position of the Small Trader.

It may be argued that while this is very well for the man with a large capital behind him, the small man is not in a position to pursue these methods. It is true, of course, that everything must be regarded in its due proportions. But my argument still remains, that liberal newspaper advertising is essential to success. A man with £100 to spend on advertising cannot expect the same return as the man who spends £100,000, but he will get one-hundredth part of it, and that will be proportionately as valuable to him, if only for this reason—that his newspaper advertising assists that "word-of-mouth" advertising which is much more valuable to the small man than it is to the man with a trade stretching all over the country. It starts one man telling another, and the other man telling the next, about the excellence of his article, and as I say, that is the very best kind of advertisement the small man can have. It is more convincing than shelves of catalogues and circulars and posters.

Advertising in War Time.

I should like to conclude with a word about advertising in war time.

There are many people who seem to think that the fact of war with its anxious fleet all round on the trying power of the community, is an argument for spending less on publicity. I do not believe that at all. I think war requires not less, but greater effort than peace times, on the same principle that when a motor-driver is climbing a rough and steep hill road he has got to use more petrol; not less, if he wants to make proper headway, than when he is running on a smooth level road. If he cuts off his accelerator, he comes to a standstill. It is just so with business in war time, and a good many businesses, I am sorry to say, have learned that bitter lesson. Instead of increasing their efforts to make the public buy, they have relaxed them, with sad results.

War time or peace time, there are always many things the public wants; and in war time, just as in peace time, by far the best way to find out what it is the public wants is to advertise through the daily newspaper. The newspaper goes all through the community. It appeals to a vast number of different readers, with all sorts of different requirements. It is very strange if very one of them cannot find something in an intelligent advertisement that appeals specially to him or her. The circular, the catalogue, the addressed letter, the poster—they all have their uses; but to really get at the desirable end of this great city of London is a very big undertaking, and nothing will do it nearly so well as intelligent advertising in a daily newspaper.

LOCAL SPORT.

CRICKET.

H.K.C.C. v. the Garrisons.

Below are the scores in the match between the H.K.C.C. and the Garrisons, yesterday, the latter scoring a handsome Victory by two wickets and 139 runs, thanks to the good scores of Major Bowen and A. A. Clanton who made scores of 91 and 120 respectively. Lt. Moberley and Major Bowen also did well with the ball.

Garrisons.				
Capt. Hatherley Smith, b Bird	5			
J. P. Robinson, c Kennedy, b Bird	17			
Major Stansfield, b Anderson	7			
Lt. Moberley, b Bird	0			
Major Robertson, c Hancock, b Bird	48			
A. A. Clanton, c Gace, b Maas	120			
Major Bowen, c Kennedy, b Maas	91			
Cpl. McGregor, c Gace, b Maas	2			
R. L. D. Wodehouse, c Pearce, b Maas	18			
E. J. R. Mitchell not out	8			
Extras	21			

Total ... 335

Bowling.				
O. M. R. W.				
Bird ... 25	5	101	4	
Anderson ... 19	2	64	1	
Reed ... 11	0	82	0	
Taylor ... 10	1	51	0	
Maas ... 65	0	38	4	

HONGKONG.

T. E. Pearce, c Wodehouse, b Bowen	26			
H. E. Muriel, b Moberley	19			
E. Kennedy, c Wodehouse, b Bowen	16			
R. Hancock, b Kennedy	68			
R. N. Anderson, c Stansfield, b Moberley	6			
M. M. Maas, c Stansfield, b Bowen	13			
H. H. Taylor, c Smith, b Bowen	11			
E. Reed, b McGregor	11			
R. P. Thurfield, b Moberley	1			
R. E. O. Bird, l.b.w., b Bowen	10			
A. L. Gace, not out	0			
Extras	15			

Total ... 196

Bowling.				
O. M. R. W.				
Moberley ... 22	3	42	3	
Wodehouse ... 15	1	59	1	
Bowen ... 17	4	59	5	
McGregor ... 7	5	21	1	

Kowloon v. Civil Service. These teams met at Happy Valley yesterday, when the home team, due largely to the fine bowling of Rapley and the batting of Witcomb, won with ease. Scores:—

Civil Service.				
Witcomb, b Weiser	60			
Laurence, b Southerton	17			
French, b Pile	17			
Barlow, b Pile	4			
Rapley, b Blackburn	10			
Taochi, c Overy, b Pile	14			
Bradbury, c Davidson, b Overy	4			
Hill, c Clements, b Weiser	9			
Bacon, run out	0			
Bearne, not out	3			
Sara, l.b.w.	5			
Extras	17			

Total ... 168

Bowling.				
O. M. R. W.				
Southerton ... 13	1	28	1	
Overy ... 8	1	30	1	
McLennan ... 6	1	28	0	
Blackburn ... 7	1	28	1	
Pile ... 8	1	36	3	
Weiser ... 0	5	3	8	3

KOWLOON.

Elson, b Rapley	5			
Whyte, b Witcomb	11			
McLennan, c Hill, b Witcomb	10			
Mead, b Rapley	0			
Blackburn, l.b.w., b Rapley	2			
Southerton, b Rapley	1			
Weiser, not out	3			
Pile, run out	5			
Clements, b Rapley	0			
Overy, l.b.w., b Rapley	0			
Davidson, c Hill, b Witcomb	1			
Extras	7			

Total ... 45

Bowling.				
O. M. R. W.				
Witcomb ... 8	1	22	3	
Rapley ... 8	1	18	6	

FOOTBALL.

Exhibition Games at the Valley. There was quite a crowd at Happy Valley yesterday afternoon to witness the different sporting functions. In the football line the Chinese beat the Indians by two goals to nil, and the visitors displayed great stamina and dash. The second game was that between the B.C. and the B.C.

WAR TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

Fight on the Niemen Favors Russians.

April 5, 6.15 a.m.
An official message from Petrograd states that the fighting west of the river Niemen is developing strongly in favour of the Russians. A cavalry fight, which took place between Calvaria and Suwalki, ended in the Russian horsemen charging and sabring the Germans and driving them from the region which they had occupied.
Two thousand prisoners were taken in the Carpathians on April 2 in the direction of Bartfeld and Mesolaborcz.
Stirring Scenes in Dublin.

April 5, 6.15 a.m.
Stirring scenes were witnessed in Dublin yesterday, when Mr. John Redmond reviewed, in the Phoenix Park, a muster of twenty-five thousand National Volunteers carrying rifles.
There was no speech-making, as Mr. Redmond wished the review to be regarded as a military event.

Subsequently, the band of the Irish Guards marched through the streets playing national airs, including "God Save Ireland," and evoking transports of enthusiasm.
The band which had been sent to help recruiting in Ireland arrived in Dublin at midnight on Saturday, yet crowds, including the Lord Mayor, welcomed it.

More Shipping Losses on Both Sides.

April 5, 6.15 a.m.
The steamer City of Bremen has been torpedoed off Land's End and sunk. Four members of the crew were drowned. Thirteen others, who were saved, were landed at Penzance.

A message from Reuter's correspondent at Copenhagen reports that the ferry service between Trelleborg and Sassnitz has been suspended as a result of mining and the destruction of two steamers, the crews of which were, however, saved.

The German steamer Grete Memsöth, while taking a cargo of ore from Sweden to Germany, has been sunk in the Baltic Sea. Twenty-five members of the crew were drowned; it is believed that the vessel struck a mine.

and as an exhibition of football it was about as miserable as one could see up to the first half. There were occasional flashes of interest, but they were so occasional that they did not matter. Once or twice Davies, particularly when he scored the only goal for "The Heat," evoked applause as did Swan for clever work in goal. Stalker showed a little improvement, Bailton was moderate, and Ponnell was a kind of general crutch for the other ten to lean on as it were. Bigger things were expected from Stewart, than were seen. The soldiers were inclined to sizes and sevens and it was not until the second half that they equalised. In the first half they had many opportunities to score but debilitated and spiritless play intervened. Swan secured further applause for additional exhibitions, but the constant testing of a goalkeeper though he may play his part wonderfully, reflects adversely on the backs and forwards in so much as they are there to prevent the opposing side getting through to the goal. Swan did save well, the reflected glory was his, and the adverse reflection is that of the remainder of the team. The game ended in a draw—a fitting result to a match of its kind.

At the conclusion, Major T. Robertson presented the Cup and the medals of the League, to the R.G.A., this season's champions.

GOLF.

The Easter Monday Competitions. Golfers were present at the Happy Valley yesterday in goodly numbers to participate in a series of interesting competitions arranged by the Royal Hongkong Golf Club.

The principal event on the card was a mixed foursomes handicap competition, which was won by Miss Bullin and Mr. S. H. Dodwell. For the second place, Mrs. Boucher and Commander Boucher tied with Mrs. Ram and Mr. A. V. Parr, the former pair winning on the re-play. The scores were as follows:—

Miss Bullin and Mrs. S. H. Dodwell	48-39
Mrs. Boucher and Com. Boucher	49-7=42
Mrs. Ram and Mr. A. V. D. Parr	53-11=42
Miss Hastings and Mr. Hall	54-10=44
Miss Craddock and Mr. A. M. Pryne	54-10=44
Mrs. Craddock and Mr. W. E. Morrison	54-10=44
Mr. and Mrs. Atholl Anderson	59-14=45
Mrs. Pearce and Mr. G. H. Bowker	55-9=46
Mrs. Kelly and Major Stewart	60-13=47
Miss Caldwell and Mr. A. O. Davidson	67-10=47
Mrs. Rodger and Mr. D. G. Bruce	56-8=48
Capt. Campbell and Miss Kelly	49-1=48
Mrs. Potter and Mr. B. Johnson	67-8=49
Lt. Com. and Mrs. Gibson	58-50

TELEGRAMS.

OBITUARY.

MR. A. E. STODDART.

Reuter's Service To The "Telegraph," London, Received April 6.

At the inquest on the death of the famous cricketer, Mr. A. E. Stoddart, who was found shot, a verdict of suicide was returned. [The late Mr. Andrew Ernest Stoddart, who was born at South Shields in 1863, was the captain of two representative teams to Australia, was a member of the Middlesex XI and for two years was Captain of Blackheath. He made the highest score on record, 485, for Hampshire against the Sciors, on August 4, 1886, and had captained England both at cricket and Rugby football.]

BOXING.

JACK JOHNSON BEATEN.

London, Received April 6.
Reuter's Havana correspondent states that a white pugilist, named Jesse Willard, beat Jack Johnson, for the heavyweight championship of the world, in the 23rd round.

Knocked Out.

Reuter's correspondent at Havana says that public sympathy was with Willard, who is a cowboy. The fifteen thousand present cheered Johnson throughout and many at the end forced their way to the platform and threatened the referee.

Soldiers, who were present for the purpose of maintaining order, had to protect Johnson.

It was a forty-five round contest and Johnson, smiling and jesting, punished his nervous opponent severely in the opening rounds, but, after prolonged sparring, the negro was evidently fatigued, while Willard, suddenly taking the offensive, did what he liked with Johnson in the last four rounds, finally knocking him out.

Mrs. Ritchie and Mr. Davey 60-12=54.

Mrs. Davey and Mr. Brown 69-14=55.

Other Competitions.

Subsequent to the above, there were interesting competitions in approaching, putting and driving. The ladies' putting competition was won by Mrs. Stair Stewart with a score of 10. Each competitor played three balls from the outer race track and holed out, the sum total of the strokes being the score.

The gentlemen's approaching and putting competition was on the same lines except that each played two balls. Messrs. E. D. V. Parr, T. W. Hill and the Rev. Mr. T. W. Hill tied at 8. The

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

Your and Your Family's Health

depend in a great measure on the quality and purity of the food you use.

Have You Considered

the absolute necessity of having your FRESH MILK, BUTTER.

MEATS, etc., etc., before reaching you handled in a manner that will save you all anxiety?

We maintain an efficient staff under strict European supervision to ensure

Purity and Excellence

[In all Branches for those who are particular: and our customers are most particular.

CAUGHT ON THE TRAIN.

A Thief Brought to Justice.

At the Police Court, this morning, before Mr. Hazeland, a Chinese was charged with the larceny of \$175 and watch.

It transpired, from the story told by Inspector Kerr, that the defendant was in the employ of a shop-keeper in Hollywood Road. He was left in charge of the premises for an hour during his employer's absence, but did not stay until the time fully expired, when the employer came back, he found the defendant missing and the safe opened. A report was made to the police, of the missing property, and as the 6.50 train to Canton was about to leave Kowloon this morning, Chinese constable (809) Chan Wan arrested the defendant. In his possession, besides the missing property, was found a duplicate of the safe-key, and in his box P. O. Henderson found a party finished key.

His Worthip sentenced the defendant to six months' imprisonment and four hours' stocks.

THE AUTHOR OF "THE JONES BILL."

Mr. W. A. Jones to Visit the Philippines.

Washington, March 29.—It was officially announced to-day that Mr. William Atkinson Jones, House Chairman of the U. S. committee on insular affairs, and author of a bill bearing his name (which provides for a more liberal form of government for the Philippine Islands) will visit the Philippines before the next session of Congress is convened. Jones is to be accompanied by Messrs. Horace M. Tower of Iowa, and Fins J. Garrett of Tennessee, both members of the committee in their affairs. Mr. Tower is a Republican and Mr. Garrett is a Democrat. It is believed that other members of the committee may accompany the three congressmen. The party is to stop first at Honolulu and will take a trip through the various islands, and then continue directly to the Philippines. It is planned to make an extensive trip through the Archipelago in order to study the condition of the people and to determine in some measure their capacity for self government. The date for the congressional committee has not been announced. It is believed, however, that the party will leave sometime within the next two months or otherwise during the early fall.—Cablenews.

competition was eventually won by Mr. Parr with a score of 7.

In the driving competition for ladies, three balls being allowed, Mr. J. W. Taylor was the winner with an exceptionally good drive of 165 yards considering that it was against the wind. Mrs. K. S. Morrison drove well down the fairway every time, but her long drive was ten yards short of the winning drive.

Mr. Jasper Clark was the winner of the gentlemen's driving competition with a powerful drive of 229 yards against the wind.

LOCAL WEDDING.

Professor Warren—Miss Middleton Smith.

The wedding took place, at St. John's Cathedral yesterday, of Professor A. G. Warren, of the Hongkong University, and Miss Mabel Middleton Smith, daughter to the late Mr. James Middleton Smith, of North Havan, and sister of Professor Middleton Smith, of Hongkong. The ceremony was performed by the Bishop of Victoria, assisted by the Rev. V. H. Copley Maile.

The bride was given away by her brother, and Mr. J. R. Wood acted as best man. The bride's dress was of grey charmeuse and silver lace, with grey satin belt trimmed with grey ostrich plumes. She wore a diamond and platinum necklace and carried a gold and ivory prayer book, the gift of the bridegroom. The bride's present to the bridegroom was a platinum and diamond stud.

Subsequently, Professor and Mrs. Middleton Smith held a reception at the house of Sir Charles Eliot, kindly lent for the occasion. All the members of the University staff, certain representative students and a few intimate friends of the bride and bridegroom were present.

The bride's going away costume was a white silk coat and skirt, and she wore a white silk hat trimmed with pink roses.

More German War Enthusiasm. Telegraphing from Paris, the special correspondent of the Standard says:—Two dead and dumb soldiers are to be seen among the last batch of German prisoners captured in the scrub. Officers at the front declare that hundreds of Germans raise their hands above the trenches in the hope of being shot through them, or of having a finger carried away, so that they may be sent to the rear for treatment, and then invalided.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

EAST ASIATIC COMPANY, LIMITED. COPENHAGEN.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"MAGDALA," having arrived, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 12th of April, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on the 12th of April, at 10 a.m.

All claims must reach us before the 15th of April, 1915, or they will not be recognized. No Fire Insurance will be effected. Bills of lading will be countersigned by the undersigned: THORESEN & Co. Agents, 6, DES VŒUX ROAD, HONGKONG, 5th April, 1915.

MACKINTOSH

& Co., Ltd. Men's Wear Specialists.

SPECIAL DISPLAY OF NEWEST STYLES

Summit

COLLARS

ALL SHAPES \$4.50 PER DOZEN.

16 DES VŒUX ROAD 16

WM. POWELL, LTD.

TELEPHONE 346.

JUST ARRIVED.

A NEW CONSIGNMENT OF

LADIES' WHITE SHOES.

AN UNIQUE VARIETY OF STYLES IN THE

FINEST FOOTWEAR.

J. ULLMANN & Co.

The French Jewellery House.

Grand Assortment in

WRIST WATCHES.

PRICES RIGHT.

AS DIAMOND MERCHANTS we are LEADING in the East.

COLLARD & COLLARD'S

RENOVED PIANOS

BRITISH MADE THROUGHOUT

Eight of which have been supplied to the s.s. "AQUITANIA."

(BRITAIN'S LARGEST LINER).

NEW MODELS JUST ARRIVED.

ANDERSON MUSIC Co., Ltd.

6, DES VŒUX ROAD.

TEL. 1322.

TANSAN

J. Clifford Wilkinson

THREE GOLD MEDALS HAVE BEEN AWARDED TO WILKINSON'S TANSAN THIS YEAR!

Its claim to the title of "The Choicest of all Choice Waters" has thus been amply demonstrated. Added to this eminent Scientists have proclaimed it

The Purest Natural Mineral Water in Japan.

SOLE AGENTS:

CANDE, PRICE & Co., Ltd.

6, Queen's Road Central.

Tel. No. 135. HONGKONG.

SHIPPING

THOS. COOK & SON,
Tourist, Steamship and Forwarding Agents,
Bankers, &c.

Head Office for the Far East:—16, DES VOGES ROAD, HONGKONG. SHANGHAI: 2-3, FOOCHOW ROAD. YOKOHAMA: 32, WATER STREET. MANILA: MARIANA HOTEL.

TICKETS SUPPLIED to EUROPE by the principal STEAMSHIP LINES and TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY. TOURS arranged to ALL PARTS of the WORLD. BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates. LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and CASHED.

Cook's "FAR EASTERN TRAVELLER'S GAZETTE" containing sailings and fares from the Far East to all parts of the World, will be forwarded free, on application. Chief Office:—LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

THE AUSTRALIAN
ORIENTAL LINE

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES & AUSTRALIAN PORTS
SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamers.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Sail Hongkong for Australia.
CHANGSHA	19th Apr.	14th April.
TAIYUAN		2nd May.

These steamers are fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc., and have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

Butterfield & Swire.

Telephone No. 93.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.
APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

The S.S. "Sangola," tons 5,184, Capt. Milne, R.N.R., will be despatched for Shanghai, Milke, Vladivostok, Yokohama, Kobe & Moji on the 4th April, at daylight.

WESTWARD.

The S.S. "Umaria," tons 5,317, Capt. Pratt, will be despatched for S'pore, Penang, R'goon and Calcutta on the 4th April, at daylight. The S.S. "Hela," tons 5,257, Capt. Butler, will be despatched as above on 20th April.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodations for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, April 3, 1915.

Agents.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO & WEST
RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON and MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. and CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

HONGKONG TO CANTON. | CANTON TO HONGKONG.
TUESDAY, 6th APRIL.

10.00 p.m. Kinshan.

5.00 p.m. Fatshan.

WEDNESDAY, 7th APRIL.

8.00 a.m. Heungshan.

8.00 a.m. Honam.

10.00 p.m. Fatshan.

5.00 p.m. Kinshan.

Single Fare by Night Steamer..... \$ 5.00
Return Fare by Night (available also for Return by day Steamer)... 10.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer..... 4.00
Return Fare by Day Steamer..... 8.00

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. Sul Tai, tons 1,651 | S.S. Tai Shan, tons 2,006
HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf. Su-days at 8 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 8 a.m. & 2 p.m. Sundays at 8 a.m. & 2 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 11th APRIL.

The Company's Steamship TAI SHAN will depart from the COMPANY'S WING LOK STREET WHARF at 9 a.m. and return from Macao at 3 p.m.

N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday at 8 a.m., and from Hongkong at 1 p.m., from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

REDUCED FARES 2nd CLASS and DECK.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. HOISANG.

Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 9 p.m.

Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4.30 p.m.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON and MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD., & THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. Sainam, 588 tons and S.S. Nanning, 469 tons.

One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 5.30 a.m. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct Steamers LINTAN and SANUI. These vessels have superior Cabin accommodations and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric fan in each Cabin.

Booking Office open daily (Sunday excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

HOTEL MANSIONS (Right Floor).

Opposite the Blake Pier.

SHIPPING

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

Destination.	Subject to Alteration	Steamers.	Sailing Date
MARSEILLES AND LONDON, via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez & Port Said		Satsuta Maru Capt. T. Sato Yasaka Maru Capt. Yamawaki	T. 16,000 {SUN., 11th Apr. at noon. T. 21,000 {THURS., 22nd Apr. at noon.

VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE via S'hai, Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, and Yokohama		Tamba Maru Capt. Nagasage Yokohama Maru Capt. Komatsu	T. 12,500 {TUES., 6th Apr. at noon. T. 12,500 {THURS., 15th Apr. at noon.
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SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila, S'hai, Island, Townsville and Brisbane		Nikko Maru Capt. R. Takeda Hitachi Maru Capt. Tomimaga	T. 9,600 {FRI., 16th April at 4 p.m. T. 13,500 {MON., 17th May at 11 a.m.
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CALCUTTA via S'pore, Penang & Rangoon		Hakata Maru Capt. Kawashima Iyo Maru Capt. Okamoto	T. 12,500 {SATUR., 17th April. T. 12,500 {MONDAY, 12th April.
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MOJI & Kobe		Jinsen Maru Capt. Terada	T. 8,000 {WEDNES., 17th April.
SHANGHAI, Kobe & Yokohama		Colombo Maru Capt. T. Satamoto	T. 8,000 {MONDAY, 12th April.
NAGASAKI, Kobe & Yokohama		Hitachi Maru Capt. T. Sato	T. 9,600 {FRI., 16th April at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama		Kitano Maru Capt. Cope	T. 16,000 {THURS., 8th April at 10 a.m.

Fitted with wireless telegraphy.

PASSENGER SEASON FOR 1915.

FOR EUROPE.

Steamers.	Displacement.	Leave Hongkong.
Atsuta Maru	16,000 tons	Saturday 10th April
Yasaka	25,000 "	Thursday 22nd April
Miyasaki	15,000 "	" 6th May
Kitano	15,000 "	" 20th May
Fuehimi	25,000 "	" 3rd June
Hirano	16,000 "	" 17th June

FOR AMERICA.

Tamba Maru	12,500 tons	Tuesday 6th April
Yokohama	12,500 "	Thursday 15th April
Sado	12,500 "	Tuesday 4th May
Awa	12,500 "	" 18th May
Shidzuoka	12,500 "	Thursday 27th May

For further information apply to

Telephone No. 292.

T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.

CHINA NAVIGATION
CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail.
HOIHOW & PAKHOI	Wenchow	7th Apr. at 10 a.m.
H'HOW, PHOI & H'PHONGSUNGKANG		7th Apr. at noon.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Taming	7th Apr. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Yingchow	8th Apr. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Chenan	11th Apr. at daylight.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Teian	13th Apr. at 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

"S.S. LINTAN" and "S.S. SANUI"

MANILA LINE.—Twin Screw Steamers "Chinhu," "Taming," and "Teian." Excellent saloon accommodation amidships; electric fans fitted; extra staterooms on deck aft on "Taming" & "Teian."

SHANGHAI LINE.—The Twin Screw steamers "Anhui" and "Chenan" and the S.S. "Kanchow," "Liangchow," "Luchow" and "Yingchow" having excellent accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, maintain a fast schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of trans-shipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Telephone No. 93.

Hongkong 5th April 1915.

SHIPPING

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN
LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

JAVA, CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	For	Will leave on or about
xTjitaroem	S'HAJ & KOBÉ2nd half Mar.
Tjikini	JAPAN	1st half Apr.	JAVA	1st half Apr.
Tjikjap	JAPAN	1st half Apr.	JAVA	1st half Apr.
xTjikembang	JAVA	1st half Apr.	JAPAN	2nd half Apr.
Tjikodas	JAVA	2nd half Apr.	S'HAJ	2nd half Apr.
xTjimanoeck	JAVA	1st half May	S'HAJ	1st half May.

x Wireless Telegraphy.
"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

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Telephone No. 1574

York Building. 115

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

SAN FRANCISCO LINE

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA
JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer.	Displacement Tons & Speed	Leaves Hongkong
Tenyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	Tuesday, 13th April, at noon.
Nippon Maru	11,000 - 18 knots	" 27th April, at 10.30 a.m.
Shinyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	" 11th May, at noon.
Chiyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	" 8th June, at noon.

First Class to London.....\$71.10. Return (6 months) \$120.
First Class to New York.....\$80.
" " " San Francisco 245. " " \$68.

Special Rates given to NAVAL & MILITARY, CIVIL SERVANTS, MISSIONARIES etc.
ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in Connection with all the Principal Mail Lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.
Passengers may travel by Railway between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

Via JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, HILO, LOS ANGELES, MANZANILLO, SALINA CRUZ, PANAMA, CALLAO, IQUIQUE and VALPARAISO. THENOS BY TRANS-ANDERAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES, ETC.

Seijo Maru 14,000 - 15 knots Tuesday, 11th May.

For Full Particulars as to Passage & Freight, apply to

K. DOI, Acting Agent.

Telephone No. 291

KING'S BUILDINGS.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN
STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA

VIA MANILA.

MAIL SCHEDULE

(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION.)

Steamer.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Leave Hongkong for Australia.
Empire		20th Apr. at 11 a.m.
Eastern	22nd April	13th May
Aldham	30th April	21st May

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.

For further particulars, apply to

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Hongkong-South China Coast Ports.

Highest Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having splendid Accommodation for First-Class Passengers. Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Hailan	J. W. Evans	TUES., 6th Apr. at 1 p.m.
Hailching	W. C. Passmore	TUES., 13th Apr. at 1 p.m.

FOR SWATOW.

Haimun	A. H. Stewart	THURS., 8th Apr. at 1 p.m.
Haimun	A. H. Stewart	SUN., 11th Apr. at 10 a.m.

Steamers will arrive at and depart from the Co.'s Wharf near

Blake Pier.

For Freight and Passage apply to

Douglas, LaPrall & Co.,
General Managers.

LOG BOOK.

The Shipping Position.

Statistical tables issued by Lloyd's Register give the merchant vessels registered in the United Kingdom on Dec. 31, 1914, approximately as follows—

Vessels.	Gross tons.
Steam	12,854,146
Sailing	8,208,884
	21,062,030

The total addition of steam tonnage during the year was 1,542,353 tons gross, and of sailing tonnage 10,919 tons gross, or in all 1,559,272 tons gross. The gross deduction of steam tonnage from the Register amounts to 1,080,246 tons, and of sailing tonnage to 74,390 tons, or in all to 1,154,642 tons. Of the steam tonnage over 33 per cent, and nearly 30 per cent, of the sailing tonnage, included in these figures, have been removed on account of loss, breaking-up, dismantling, &c. The tonnage sold to foreign owners during 1914 which, however, includes some vessels intended for breaking-up purposes, is returned at 616,825 tons. The steam tonnage deducted on this account is 569,532 tons, and the sailing tonnage 47,293 tons, or 52.7 per cent, and 63.6 per cent, respectively, of the gross deduction. The total tonnage deducted under this head is 1,338,201 tons, lower than the similar figures for 1913. Twelve steam vessels, with a gross tonnage of 46,360 tons, were transferred from the register to Japan, and one steamer, of three tons, to Siam. In addition to the tonnage transferred to foreign flags, 68,265 tons were transferred to British Colonies. The total number of vessels on the register has increased by 119, and the total tonnage by 401,630 tons during the year. During 1914, 667 new vessels of 1,736,731 tons have been classed by Lloyd's Register. Corresponding with the general movement of the shipbuilding industry the present figures show a decrease of about 155,002 tons on those for 1913. Of these vessels, 612 of 1,731,154 tons are steamers, and 55 of 5,577 tons are sailing vessels. Of the tonnage classed during the year, 1,372,542 tons, or about 79 per cent, have been built in the United Kingdom. Among foreign countries, the United States contributed the largest amount of tonnage (95,810 tons), then follow Germany (84,968 tons), Holland (53,216 tons), Japan (30,636 tons), and Denmark (27,271 tons). The tonnage built for Japan was 44,716, and for China 400 tons.

Loss to British Merchant Fleet.

The chairman of the Liverpool Underwriters' association, in his speech at the annual meeting, said that owing to the effective work of the British fleet the losses during the war thus far to British shipping had been much less than might have been expected. After six months of war, he said, the loss to the British mercantile fleet was estimated at £8,000,000, to £7,000,000. The report of the committee gave a probable loss of £18,000,000 in the first six months of the continental war. The chairman said that the year 1915 had opened badly, with a large number of very costly losses, the figures on the books of the association showing a total of £1,200,000 against £700,000 for the corresponding period of last year. The insurance of hulls on time charters was in an unsatisfactory state, and owing to the higher cost of labour and materials, which made a large percentage of premiums disappear in claims, concerted action had been taken to raise rates moderately. Referring to war risks, he said this part of the insurance business had brought very satisfactory profits to the underwriters. —New York Maritime Register.

Oysters, Fresh, Fried or Stewed
Fusion Haddock, Kippers &c.
ALEXANDRA CAFE

SHIPPING

INDO-CHINA STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—(Subject to Alteration).

For	Steamship	On
SHANGHAI	Onsangi	Wed, 7th Apr. at d'light
SHANGHAI	Taksang	Thur, 8th Apr. at d'light
SANDAKAN	Hinsang	Thur, 8th Apr. at noon
MANILA	Loongsang	Sat, 10th Apr. at 3 p.m.
TIENSIN via Weihaiwei	Chipsang	Mon, 12th Apr. at d'light
MOJI, Yokohama & Kobe	Fooksang	Mon, 12th Apr. at noon
MANILA	Yuensang	Sat, 17th Apr. at 3 p.m.
MOJI, Kobe & Yokohama	Lalsang	Tues, 20th Apr. at d'light

Return Tours to Japan.

The steamers "Kutsang," "Namsang" and "Fooksang," leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan, returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "Yatsing" and "Kumsang" leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

* Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class

Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

† Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze

Ports, Choofoo, Tientsin, Daini, Weihaiwei.

‡ Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lahad Datu, Simporna, Tawao, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan.

For Freight or Passage,

Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Telephone No. 215.

General Managers.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM
PACKET CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

Subject to change without Notice.

"SHIRE" LINE SERVICE—HOMEWARD.

For	Steamer	Date of Departure
LONDON	Carnarvonshire	11th April
LONDON	Monmouthshire	5th June

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

REGULAR SAILINGS TO VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA AND PORTLAND.

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BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN

Yokohama, Kobe, Hongkong and Rangoon.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at current Rates.

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& ENGINEERING Co. OF
HONGKONG, Ltd.
TAIKOO DOCKYARD,
HONGKONG.

SHIPBUILDERS, SALVORS & REPAIRERS, BOILERMAKERS, FORGEMASTERS, BRASS & IRON FOUNDERS, CONSTRUCTIONAL ELECTRICAL & MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.

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AND ELECTRIC SYSTEMS.

Estimates given for quick construction and repair of Ships, Engines, Boilers, Railway Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all Classes of Engineering, Iron and Wood Work.

GRAVING DOCK 78' x 88' x 34'

Pumps empty Dock in 2-3/4 hours.

THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS taking vessels up to 3,000 tons displacement, providing conditions for painting ships with most efficient results.

100-Ton ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—ELECTRIC OVER-HEAD CRANES throughout the Shops, ranging up to 100 Tons.

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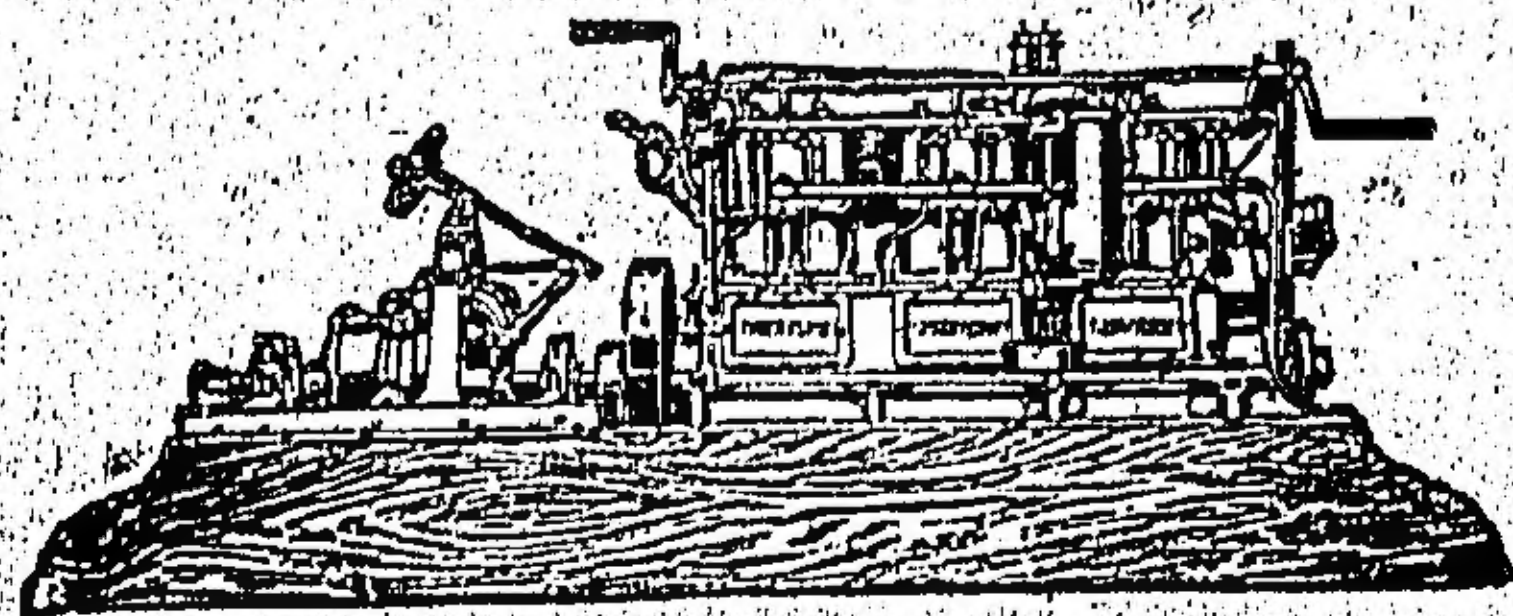
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PETROL & KEROSENE MARINE MOTORS 7-1/2

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C.B. type Motor and Reserve Gear.

B.H.P. Paraffin 70, Petrol 80.

MOTOR VESSELS, LIGHT DRAFT CARRIERS, GUN

BOATS, LAUNCHES, HOUSEBOATS AND PLEASURE

CRAFT OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

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TELEPHONE No. 221.

VESSELS LOADING.

EUROPEAN PORTS.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Despatched.
M'les, L'don via S'pore etc.	Atsuta M.	N. Y. K.	10, Apr.
London via Usual Ports of Call	Oriental	P. & O.	10, Apr.
London	Carshire	J. M. Co.	11, Apr.
Marseilles via Ports	E. Simons	M. M.	17, Apr.
L'don, via S'pore, P'ang, C'bo, &c, Nore	P. & O.	P. & O.	28, Apr.
Marseilles, London & Liverpool	Kalomo	B. L. L.	10, May

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

San F'isco via S'hai & Japan etc.	Tenyo M.	T. K. K.	13, Apr.
San F'isco via M'la & Japan etc.	Nippon M.	T. K. K.	27, Apr.
New York via Panama Canal	B. Castle	D. & Co.	E. of A.
Vancouver via S'hai & Japan etc.	Monteagle	O. P. R.	1, May
San F'co via Manila & Japan etc.	Mongolia	P. M. Co.	4, May
Mexican, Peruvian and Chile			
Ports via Japan	Seiyo M.	T. K. K.	11, May
San F'co via Manila & Japan etc.	Siberia	P. M. Co.	18, May

AUSTRALIA.

Australian Ports	Changsha	B. & S.	10, Apr.
Australian Ports via Manila	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	16, Apr.
Australian Ports	Empire	G. L. Co.	20, Apr.

SINGAPORE, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

Moji & Kobe	Jinsen M.	N. Y. K.	8, Apr.
Sandakan	Hinsang	J. M. Co.	8, Apr.
S'pore, P'ang, R'oon & Calcutta	Hakata M.	N. Y. K.	17, Apr.
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Cordillere	M. M.	19, Apr.
Singapore, Penang & Calcutta	Itola	D. S. Co.	20, Apr.
Singapore, Mauritius & South			
African Ports	Salamis	B. L. L.	15, June
Shanghai	Tjipanas	J.O.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tjitaroom	J.O.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tjikembang	J.O.J. L.	Q. desp.
Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang, &c.	Tjikini	J.O.J. L.	Q. desp.
Japan	Tjilatjap	J.O.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tjimanoeck	J.O.J. L.	Q. desp.
Java	Tjiliwong	J.O.J. L.	S. half O

TO SAIL

HONGKONG-NEW YORK.



AMERICAN ASIATIC S.S. Co.

FOR NEW YORK VIA PORTS & SUEZ CANAL

(With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast).

For freight or information, apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.

General Agents.

ELLERMAN LINE.

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS
TO
MARSEILLES, LONDON & LIVERPOOL.

For	Steamer	Sails
MARSEILLES & LONDON	Kalomo	10th May
" " " "	City of Newcastle	20th May

Subject to change without notice.

For rates of freight and further information apply to

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

General Agents.

HONGKONG, 13th March, 1915

MOVEMENTS OF
STEAMERS.

CANADIAN MAIL.

The C. P. R. s.s. MONTEAGLE left Vancouver on the 28th March, a.m.

AMERICAN MAIL.

The P. M. s.s. MANOHURI will be despatched from this port on Tuesday, April 6, at 1 p.m. for San Francisco, via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Shimon, Yokohama, and Honolulu.

The P. M. s.s. PERSIA arrived at San Francisco on the 29th ult.

The T.K.K. s.s. SHINYO MARU will

next leave Hongkong for San Francisco, via usual ports, on Tuesday 11th May, at noon.

The T.K.K. s.s. OHIO MARU will

next leave for San Francisco via usual ports on Tuesday, the 8th June at noon.

AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The Australian Oriental Line s.s. TAIYUAN left Sydney for Hongkong via Australian and Philippine Ports on 25th ult. and may be expected to arrive on or about 18th April.

The E. & A. s.s. EASTERN left Sydney

for this port on 29th ult. and may be expected to arrive here on or about 18th April.

ENGLISH MAIL.

The P. & O. s.s. MALTA left Singapore for this Port on the 4th instant evening, with the outward English Mails, and is due here on the 9th instant at about 5 p.m.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The Barber Line s.s. BOLTON CASTLE for Hongkong via Panama Canal left New York on the 28th January and is therefore due to arrive here about the beginning of April.

The I. O. S. s.s. FOOKSANG from

Calcutta is due at Hongkong on the 6th April.

The S. L. s.s. CARNARVONSHIRE

from Japan etc. is due at Hongkong on the 15th April and leaves for London on the 18th April.

The S. L. s.s. MONMOUTHSHIRE from

London is due at Hongkong on the 1st May and leaves for Japan & Vladivostok about the 3rd May.

The S. L. s.s. MERIONETHSHIRE is

due at Hongkong on the 30th May and leaves for Japan on the 1st June.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamers.

Fuku Maru, Jap. 3,019, Chishaki, 31st March—Moji, 25th March, Cont. M.B.K.

Kalfong, s.s. Evans, 1st April—

Haiphong, 30th ult. Gen.—B. & S.

Cheilan Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,005, M. Aka,

31st ult.—Haiphong, Rice—Order.

Sukai, Port, s.s. 714, Marques, 1st April

—Kwangchow, Macao, Gen.—

Chinese.

Kwoong, Chin, s.s. 1,461, McArthur, 1st

April—Shanghai, Gen.—C.M.S.N. Co.

Wakamatsu Maru, Jap. s.s. 2,775, I. Ya-

mataka, 1st inst.—Karatse 25th

ult., Cal.—M. B. G. K.

Kenkon Maru, Jap. s.s. 2,109, S. Sasaki,

1st April—Woh-hai-wei, Gen.—

M. B. K.

Changchow, Br. s.s. 1,200, Morse, 1st inst

—Bangkok, 31st ult. Gen.—B. & S.

Kaschow, Br. s.s. 1,322, J. Gibbs, 1st inst.

—Shanghai, Gen.—B. & S.

Fritthof, Norw. s.s. 891, Y. Christensen,

1st inst.—Bangkok, Rice—T. & Co.

Tenyo Maru, Jap. s.s. 7,258, S. Torio, 2nd

inst.—San Francisco, 6th ult.

Gen.—T. K. K.

Kashin, Br. s.s. 1,134, Ryers, 2nd inst.

—Bangkok, 25th ult., Rice—B. & S.

Tjilatjap, Dut. s.s. 2,444, V. Schermbloh

2nd inst.—Mitsui, 27th ult. Gen.—

J.O.J. L.

Pelena, Br. s.s. 3,124, Thackray, 1st inst.

—Shanghai, Ballast—A. P. & Co.

Tamling, Br. s.s. 1,351, G. H. Pennofather,

2nd inst.—Manila, 30th ult. Gen.—

B. & S.

Kizuo Maru, Jap. s.s. 2,357, L. Sasaki,

2nd inst.—Moji, 28th ult. Gen.—

N.Y.K.

E. Sang, Br. s.s. 1,197, M. S. Baker, 4th

inst.—Dairen, 25th ult. Gen.—

J. M. & Co.

Miyazaki Maru, Jap. s.s. 4,897, J. Teranaka,

4th inst.—Singapore, Gen.—

N.Y.K.

Wimbledon, Br. s.s. 2,416, John Carlell,

3rd inst.—Penang, 22nd ult. Gen.—

D. & Co.

Dagfin, Norw. s.s. 897, A. S. Salvason,

Bangkok, 25th ult. Rice—T. & Co.

Luchow, Br. s.s. 1,931, D. R. Davies, 3rd

inst.—Shanghai, 30th ult. Gen.—

B. & S.

Tjikini, Dut. s.s. 2,888, Lap, 3rd inst.

—Amoy, 2nd inst. Gen.—J. O. J. L.

Hild, Norw. s.s. 779, G. Genson, 3rd inst.

—Bangkok, Rice—Chinese.

Hangsang, Br. s.s. 1,354, S. Wilde, 3rd

inst.—Sajon, 20th ult. Rce.—

J. M. & Co.

On Sang, Br. s.s. 1,717, G. T. Tough, 4th

inst.—Calcutta, Gen.—J. M. & Co.

TO SAIL

CANADIAN PACIFIC
RAILWAY CO.'S
STEAMSHIP LINE.

THE INTERMEDIATE STEAMSHIP

MONTEAGLE

WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR

VANCOUVER

Accepting Cargo and Passengers for Canada, the United States, West Indies, London, etc.

1st May and 3rd July.

Subsequent dates of sailing will be announced later.

Passage Rates:—

VANCOUVER £31; LONDON £43 & £45.

Rates to other points furnished upon application.

For Freight or Passage apply—

D. W. CRADDOCK.

Hongkong, 18th January, 1915.

CONSIGNEES

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

s.s. "TENYO MARU,"

From SAN FRANCISCO, via HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS and SHANGHAI.

CONSIGNEES

MOGUL LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL and STRAITS.

The Steamship "ERROLL"

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of Holt's Wharf at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 6th instant will be subject to rent.

All claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Under signed on or before the 20th inst. or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 26th inst. at 11 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DODWELL & Co., Ltd. Agents.

TO SAIL

THE INDRA LINE Ltd.

For Boston & New York, via Suez.

For Freight, Passage and Further Particulars, apply to:—

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Agents.

Telephone No. 215, Sub. Ex. No. 9.

Hongkong, 23rd February, 1915.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG.

Codes Used: A1; A.B.C. Fifth Edition; Engineering, First and Second Edition; Western Union and Watkins.

Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers,

Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.

ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR.

Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained

workmen under expert European supervision.

All classes of light Steel work manufactured by the above process.

Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &c., &c.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS:—

NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH ON KEEL BLOCKS	ENTRANCE BREADTH	DEPTH OVER SILL AT LOWEST SPRING TIDES	WATER AT THE	WATER AT THE
KOWLOON					
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	700	(861 top of wall)	50	5' 6"	1000

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

EXTRA

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, APRIL 6, 1915.

THE TIGER PHOTO.

Magisterial Decision in Defendant's Favour.

At the Police Court, this afternoon, Mr. J. R. Wood gave his decision in the tiger photograph case.

Mr. Shenton, of Messrs. Deacon, Croker, Deacon and Harrison, appeared for the complainant (Mee Cheung) and Mr. Crow, of Messrs. Hastings and Hastings appeared for the defendant.

His Worship said:—
This charge is laid under the Fine Arts Copyright Ordinance, 1901, section 8, which is as follows:

8 (1). No person shall do or cause to be done any or either of the following acts:—
"Fraudulently sell, any photograph... having thereon the name of a person who did not make or execute such work." (3) Every offender under this section shall forfeit to the person aggrieved a sum not exceeding \$100 or not exceeding double the full price, if any, at which all such copies... has been sold."

2. The defendant is charged for that "He on the 15th March, 1915, did fraudulently sell two photographs of a dead tiger, having thereon the name of the defendant's firm, which did not make such work."

3. The defendant is a partner in the Great Eastern Photographic Studio. Another partner in the same firm, Lo Kam lie, pirated a copyright photograph, of which the complainant holds the copyright, and sold the two copies as alleged. The copies sold, on the cards on which the prints were mounted, bore the name of the defendant's firm.

4. Mr. Shenton, for the complainant, made three submissions, each one of which is essential to his case. He has maintained (a) that the photographs sold bore the name of a person (the defendant's firm), who did not in fact make them; and (b) that the sale involved a fraud on the complainant; and (c) that these proceedings, being of a civil and not of a criminal character, defendant is liable on the present summons to the legal consequences of the act of his partner. In case these proceedings should be later the subject of appeal, it is desirable to deal with all these submissions.

5. With regard to the first submission, the defendant's firm clearly in the manual sense of the word, did "make" the copies sold. But it is contended that this section of the ordinance is designed solely for the protection of copyright, and that therefore the word "make" in the section must be given a meaning correlative to that given to the term "author" of a photographic copyright in section 21 of the Copyright Act of 1911, by which the "author" is the owner of the "original negative from which a photograph is directly or indirectly derived." It would follow that in the legal terminology a photograph can only be "made" by the holder of the copyright, i.e., the owner of the original negative. Under this limitation the copies of the tiger photograph, which have been sold, will have been "made" by the complainant firm only, and not at all by the defendant's firm. They will have on them "the name of a person" (granting here that the name on the cards is the name of a person) "who did not make" them. It does not, however, seem to me right to limit the meaning of the word "make" in this way in its present context. The language of the section can be traced back to the year 1862, and should not (without express direction) be interpreted in a narrow sense in order to be in accord with a provision which came into existence for this Colony in

TELEGRAMS.

SHIPPING DISASTER.

MAIL STEAMER WRECKED.

(Reuter's Service To The "Telegraph.") London, Received April 6.

A New York message states that the Dutch mail steamer *Prins Maurits* has been wrecked off Cape Hatteras.

The crew of 40 and four passengers were drowned.

July, 1912. Further, the operation of the section is not confined to copyright articles. The proposition that the identical section in the English Statute is "independent of copyright" was advanced by counsel in "Carlton Illustrations and Jones" (Coleman and Co., Ltd.) (27 T. L.R., pp. 65 and 66) and in his opinion does not appear to have been questioned. I am therefore unable to agree with the first submission.

6. To proceed to the question whether the sale involved a fraud on the complainant. This section prohibits a "fraudulent" sale. No fraud is here alleged other than a deliberate infringement of the complainant's copyright. The question is whether such an infringement is "fraudulent" within the meaning of the section. It is to be noted that section 7, now repealed, provided specifically against infringement of copyright. On its repeal, a parallel section was enacted in substitution for it in the Copyright Act, 1911 (section 11), but the summary remedies attached to the former provision have not been restored. To hold, then, that section 8, which has been retained, is capable of an interpretation implicitly repelling the offence set out in section 7, which has been repealed, would make the repeal of section 7 with its summary remedies, to this extent of effect. The meaning of the word "fraud" varies widely with the context. Here it seems akin to that assigned to the words "intent to defraud" in the Merchandise Marks Ordinance 1890, section 3, sub section 1. The subject-matter of both provisions is similar in character. "Intent to defraud" is held there to mean "an intent to induce the purchaser to take something which he does not know he is taking," (in *Starey v. Ohlworth Gunpowder Co.*, 24 Q.B.D. 90.) No "fraud" of this character is here alleged to have been committed.

In a leading case on the law relating to conspiracy (*R. v. Wellesley and others*, 70 J. P. 127) a conspiracy to make pirated music for sale was held by the Common Law Judge to be distinct from a conspiracy to defraud. The offence was indictable as a conspiracy to cause civil injury. An infringement of copyright is rather an endeavour to damage a person's property than to deprive him of it. The wrong alleged is more closely analogous to "malicious" than to "fraudulent" crimes.

I am therefore led to decide that "fraudulent" in this section cannot be made include an infringement of copyright. The wrong for which the complainant is requesting a remedy is not of a "fraudulent" nature.

7. The third submission—that the present proceedings are of a civil, and not criminal character,—conflicts directly with an authoritative decision. The question was raised with reference to proceedings under the corresponding enactment in the English Statute: "The Fine Arts Copyright Act 1862, section 7." In "In re ex-parte Graves" (16 W. R. 993) it was held by Wood, L.J., that "The scope and purpose of the Act was throughout to make what was prohibited an offence upon the commission of which conviction was to follow, and independently

VOLUNTEER RESERVES.

Orders issued to-day by Major Wakeman, Commanding H. K. V. R., state:—

Parades.—D Company will parade at Volunteer Headquarters at 5.15 p.m. to-morrow, April 7th. Co. Sgt. Major Cooke will take the parade. A, B and C Companies will parade in the road between the Law Courts and the Cricket Ground at 5.15 p.m. on Friday, April 9th. Dress, drill order. Recruits will parade on the Cricket ground at 5.15 p.m. on April 7th, 8th and 12th; dress, drill order. Signaller will parade in Murray Battery at 5.15 p.m. to-morrow, April 7th. Uniform optional.

Musketry.—Part I (Trained men and Recruits) will be fired at King's Park on Saturday, April 10th at 2.30 p.m. Part II (Standard Test) (Trained men and Recruits) will be fired at King's Park on Sunday, April 11th, at 9.30 a.m. These parades must be regarded as absolutely compulsory for all members who have not yet completed their Musketry training.

League Match.—In the 2nd match fired at the King's Park on April 2nd the Reserve Team beat that of the Volunteer Corps by 40 points, making the following scores:—Pte. Corpmael, 92; Lt. Pl. Lyon, 90; Corp. Bannerman, 89; Pte. Watson, 89; Pte. Hamilton, 89; Sgt. Green, 88; Sgt. Mackay, 88; Pte. McLennan, 80.

Main and Peak Guards:—The whole of B Coy. and Sections 1 and 2 of A Coy. are warned to hold themselves in readiness for duty during the week commencing April 10th.

SPECIAL POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Parades.—Central Police Station, 5.30 p.m.—Tuesday, April 6th, 1st Chinese Company and applicants for Indian platoons; Wednesday, April 7th, the whole Reserve, including recruits. Thursday, April 8th, the whole Reserve, for inspection by H.E. the Governor.

Musketry.—Saturday, April 10th, Musketry practice for Platoon of 1st Portuguese Company, postponed from April 3rd, 1st Range, 200 yards, at 2.30 p.m. "Grimble Cup" Competition.—This Cup was won by T. Arnot, the runner-up being S. J. Chinchan. Competitors who have not accessories for properly cleaning their rifles must return same to store at very earliest convenience, drawing Winchester in lieu thereof.

F. C. JENKIN.
A. S. P. (Reserve).

of the penalty recoverable, which was by no means a measure of the damage sustained by the person injured, he was at liberty to receive damages." This is therefore a criminal prosecution, and the defendant cannot be held liable for the act of his partner, of which he is not cognisant. The law has provided a remedy for the wrong suffered by the complainant; but that remedy is not under this section, and must be sought elsewhere than in this court.

Mr. Shenton applied for certain exhibits to be retained by the court for eight days, pending the taking of other proceedings; a book which was in immediate use to be liberated.

The application was granted.

WAR ZONE ORDER.

Considered Big Peril To the United States.

Washington, Feb. 5.—Deeply concerned over the German Admiralty's war zone order, President Wilson and the members of his Cabinet to-day considered the effect and possibilities of the situation thus created.

Even if neutral shipping is not to be deliberately but only incidentally attacked on the coast of the British Isles, France and Holland, it is recognised and insisted in Washington that the dangers of foreign complications involving the United States were never so serious since the outbreak of the war as they are now.

Besides the German war zone decrees the Wilhelmshaven case promises serious trouble. It is known here that the German Government regards the Wilhelmshaven case more gravely than any other issue that has arisen since outbreak of the war. The official German view is that England will commit an act of piracy if she seizes the cargo of footstuffs now crossing on the Wilhelmshaven.

Reports were circulated in Washington late this afternoon to the effect that the Administration had protested, or decided to protest, against the establishment of the proposed war zone. These reports were denied in high official circles, where it was pointed out that the Government could not well take any sort of action until it had officially learned the facts.

If the German proclamation, when officially transmitted, corresponds in phrasing to the report which came by wireless yesterday, it was suggested in executive quarters that the course of the American Government probably would be to inquire first of the German Government what measures of protection of convoy can be expected by American ships, passing through the designated war zones to neutral ports, and second, of the British Government as to whether or not it has issued the alleged secret order permitting the use of neutral flags by her merchantmen.

Flag Story Causes Concern.

A denial by Great Britain of the existence of the order would be followed, it is understood, by an inquiry of the German authorities as to proof of their charge. The suggestion that neutral flags were being misused caused no little concern among high officials, who said they had heard no reports of it before.

The order for the war zone around the British Isles was preceded by another German Admiralty order establishing a similar zone around the north and west coasts of France, the substance of which was transmitted to the State Department by Ambassador Gerard.

Under international law this would be legitimate to establish a blockade of English Channel ports, but this blockade would have to be effective to be binding. The war zone proposed by the German Admiralty is not to be in the nature of a blockade, but it is to be a theatre of operations for submarines.

Submarines are not able to maintain a blockade in the present situation and the way in which the war zone is to be utilised is wholly new and novel and without precedent in maritime warfare.

The notice from the British Government that it is contemplating retaliation against German trade, though not formally before the State Department to-day, has given rise to much expectation on the part of the officials as to what the British have in mind. Although it has been denied that any official declaration that food supplies are contraband has been issued, it is believed that the

British notice forecasts the speedy issue of some such declaration.

May Interdict Cotton.

In addition to thus trying to cut off Germany's food supply by water, it is believed to be possible that the British may make the blow more severe by prohibiting the transportation of cotton to Germany. Cotton is a base of some form of smokeless powder as well as the high explosive gun cotton used in the war heads of torpedoes and submarine mines. Aside from depriving Germany of that necessary article, the British enforcement of such an order would deal a heavy blow to the German textile factories, which are now just beginning to receive almost normal supplies from the United States.

Predicts Sinking of Neutrals.

Berlin, Feb. 5.—The entire German press greets with satisfaction the Admiralty's war zone declaration. The headlines of several papers speak of the announcement as a blockade. The *Morgen Post* declares it is a blockade and must be so considered.

"Neutral shipping," says the *Post*, "is given time to take refuge in safe harbours. Only after a measured period do all merchantmen going to and from the British Isles run into danger. Then, to be sure, men and freight are only on British ships, but under a neutral flag are doomed to sink."

The *Tagliche Rundschau* says that "we have accepted England's battle condition. We let England play its role and assume ours with all its rights and obligations. Let him guard himself who feels like coming between."

The *Local Anzeiger* declares England's own weapons are being turned against herself, and when Germany destroys the "English yoke under which the world has suffered for centuries." It will have accomplished a high historical mission and freed the world from one of its most dangerous enemies.

The *Tagblatt* says England's conduct, to which the new decree is an answer, has been an admission it could not defeat Germany with weapons which Germany realizes are not inconceivable. The *Tagblatt* expresses the opinion that neutral Powers will suffer losses from the new declaration, but declares these losses will be small compared with those which England imposes upon them.

View of Chancellor.

"England treats the United States as a besieged fortress," Dr. Theobald von Bethmann-Hollweg, the Imperial Chancellor, in discussing with a Danish correspondent Great Britain's attempts to prevent imports of food into Germany.

"Winston Churchill," continued the Chancellor, "wants to starve a people numbering 70,000,000 in this barbaric fashion. Against this effort, Germany will use every opportunity to take revenge. With regard to the complaint that we are injuring neutral interests, neutral Powers have not protested against England's action and they must take the consequences. We certainly are not going to die of famine."

Public Ledger.

Remarkable Story from Near Louvain.

Ambsterdam, Dec 15.—The *Echo Belge* says South Drenth, near Louvain, was visited recently by the Crown Prince of Germany and his brother-in-law, the Duke Karl of Mecklenburg.

As it was Sunday, so the story runs, they went for the curate, whom they instructed under threats to have the organ playing "Die Wacht am Rhein" after mass. A paper manufactory at Drenth was bombarded and destroyed because the head of the concern refused to work for the Germans; and some 280 houses in one of the suburbs were set on fire.—Exchange.

WAR ITEMS.

Well-known Golfer Given a Commission.

Jack Ross, the well-known professional to the Parklangley Golf Club, Beckenham, who enlisted at the outbreak of the war in the 5th Cameron Highlanders, has been appointed second lieutenant in the 9th Battalion Gordon Highlanders.

Java Editor Sent to Prison.

Mr. Van Geuns, the editor-in-chief of the *Sourabaya Handelsblad*, has been sentenced by the Sourabaya Court of Justice to three months' imprisonment for violating the neutrality of Netherlands India by publishing particulars of the Emden's movements at Sabang. The defence was that there was a cargo steamer of the same name at Sabang at the same time as the warship. The Java press is indignant at the severity of the sentence.

Hatred of the English.

The Belgian commission have issued a further report which devotes several pages to the maltreatment of prisoners and wounded. Terrible instances are recorded near Aerschot. Three Belgians who had been captured, endured tortures rather than give information. Their hands were plunged into boiling water and later the fingers chopped. One, on offering resistance, had his hand twisted till he died. The report also affirms that while French prisoners are treated fairly well, the Germans prevented the Belgians giving the English food and also prevented the Ambulance Corps from assisting the English.

Certificates of Origin.

With reference to the requirements of various self-governing Dominions as to certificates of origin for imports from certain neutral European countries, the Board of Trade have now been informed by the Colonial Office that the Colonies which do not possess responsible Governments and the Protectorates will shortly have completed the necessary arrangements for adopting the same requirements in regard to certificates of origin as are required by the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs and Excise under the notices to importers and exporters issued by the Board of Trade on Nov. 7 last (for which see pp. 424-6 of the *Board of Trade Journal* for Nov. 12, 1914). The date upon which the new arrangement will come generally into force will be notified as soon as possible.

Britain's New Armies.

The *Pioneer's* London correspondent cabled on December 17: The first new army, which has now been under training since August, is showing remarkable features of good progress. Every battalion is well trained physically and in company work. They are now engaged on battalion and brigade instruction. The quality of the men has enabled a high standard to be reached. The marching of the men is excellent and their general endurance is very satisfactory, while the whole force can shoot well. This latter is the dominating feature and added to it is the fact that bayonet fighting has been specialised in, and the men are able to hold their own with any troops in this respect. The engineering trade has yielded plenty of trained engineers, and there are plenty of miners for field work. A large number of ex-regulars are in the batteries, and this will shorten the period necessary to train gunners. The first army is still some weeks short of six months training, but its fitness is undoubted and it is something of a triumph. The second army is much the same and the third army is well forward. Lord Kitchener is in the happy position of having created and made fit a large army of the best material which, when it takes the field, will be equal to any conscript force.

Some Useful Phrases for Germans.

The phrasebooks found in the knapsacks of wounded German soldiers show that the Germans intend, in the event of their invading England, to inflict upon the English people atrocities similar to those committed by them in Belgium. The phrases deal with booty, plunder, and incendiarism.

Recruiting in India.

Recruiting for the Indian army continues to be very satisfactory. The number who enlisted from September 1 to February 1, 1915 (six months), was 38,046 against 14,892, the annual average enlistment. Punjabi Mohammedans (8,010) show the largest class enlisted and also the largest proportional increase, which in their case is fourfold. Gurkhas numbered 4,241 against 1,571, the Sikhs, 6,112 against 3,419, Rajputana classes 3,431 against 1,270, and Madrasis 2,842 against 883.

Reward for Big Families.

Paris, Feb. 14.

The problem of repopulation in France is receiving the attention of the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences. Figures were read at a meeting of the academy last night, showing that the number of births annually in the country during the past 20 years fell from 860,000 to 750,000. It was estimated that if a proportionate decrease continued for another 20 years, the future military classes would be 80,000 below the classes of 1914, 1915 and 1916.

The question was considered so vital that it was suggested that important advantages should be accorded fathers of families having numerous children and that the idea be generalized that the normal family comprises three children. It was suggested also that the heads of such families be allowed to share in a proposed recompense.

M. Millerand the French Secretary of War, to-day issued the following note:—

"All reservists and territorials who are fathers of six children, even though already serving in the army, will be incorporated in the 1877 class, which will be the last class of reservists to be called to the colors."

Food in Germany.

On February 22 says the *London and China Express* the bread of Germany and the flour from which the bread is made will be distributed in daily rations to the people until further notice. With insignificant exceptions, the entire stock of bread cereals and flour has been taken over by the Government. Berlin seems to have been the earliest among the large centres of population to arrange this machinery. An official "bread card" has been printed, and this card will be distributed by the house owners of Berlin among the population, each owner distributing them among the tenants of his flats. The cards given out on Feb. 22 are to last until March 1, when cards for the six following weeks will be distributed. The weekly cards provide for 2,000 grammes, or roughly 4 lb. weight, per head of population, and bread may be received in quantities from 25 to 250 grammes at a time. It is reported that the German Government in order to economise the stocks of barley will limit very strictly the amount of beer brewed. The price of German bottled wines in Germany has risen 100 per cent. and more, owing to the impossibility of importing French wines. By order of the Military Governor of Berlin, and the district, no brandy, liqueurs, rum, arrack, cognacs, or drinks containing them, may be sold to any soldier or officer in uniform, nor may anyone treat them. The penalties for infringing this ordinance are imprisonment not exceeding one year, or the closing of the premises where the offence has been committed.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.
AUCTIONEER, SHARE &
GENERAL BROKER

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on **WEDNESDAY**, the 7th April, 1915, commencing at 11 a.m., at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street, 13 cases Huddell Street, 8 cases Cokes, 5 cases Weaving Machines, 1 Knitting Machine, 30 Sewing Machine, Terms—Cash on delivery.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on **FRIDAY**, the 9th April, 1915, commencing at 11 a.m., at No. 1 Godown, Halls Wharf, Kowloon, (for account of the concerned) 6 Packages Sugar Machinery, Terms—Cash on delivery.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on **FRIDAY**, the 9th April, 1915, commencing at 11.30 a.m., at No. 2 Godown (1) the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, (for account of the concerned) 55 Packages Ice Machinery, Terms—Cash on delivery.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on **FRIDAY**, the 9th April, 1915, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street, 1 Acetylene Generator with Welding and Cutting Blowing Pipes, Steel Shaftings, Brackets, etc., etc.

NOTICES.

IN AID OF
THE BELGIAN WAR
RELIEF FUND.AN
ORGAN RECITAL

On APRIL 6th, at 9.15 p.m.

at
ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH,
KOWLOON.

By
Mr. GEO. GRIMBLE.
Assisted by Miss Camille Castro,
and Messrs. Cawsey, Aurie,
Gonzales and the Choir
of the Church.

NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN desiring to leave the Colony should apply in writing for permission to do so to the Provost Marshal, Head Quarters Offices, at least 48 hours before the intended hour of departure, giving name, nationality, age, sex, height, complexion, and occupation of the applicant, and stating the name of the steamer or other vessel or the hour of the train by which the applicant wishes to leave. Applicants should apply in person for their passes to the Provost Marshal at Head Quarters Offices between the hours of 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. and 2 to 4 p.m. daily.

KENNEY'S HORSE
REPOSITORY.

Notice is hereby given that all claims against the above business must be forwarded to me on or before 15th April, 1915. No claims received after that date can be entertained.

C. BERNARD BROWN,
Liquidator,
c/o LINSTED & DAVIS.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

I have to-day removed my office to No. 36, Queen's Road Central, Corner of D'Aguiar Street.

JOHN LEMM
Hongkong, 31st March, 1915.

Don't forget after the Show
upper, and Light Refreshments
ALEX. N. F. CAFE
Open till Midnight

ENTERTAINMENTS.

THEATRE

ROYAL.

FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY

MESSRS. CHARLES HOWITT & A. PHILLIPS

WITH THEIR POWERFUL COMPANY WILL PRESENT THE
LATEST AND GREATEST OF LONDON SUCCESSES.

Commencing 10th April.

Saturday	The Play that ran for 697 Nights at the Royalty Theatre, London, "MILESTONES"
Monday	THE CHARMING COMEDY "Mrs. DOT" (Somerset Maugham).
Tuesday	Direct from Wyndham's Theatre, London, "DIPLOMACY"
Wednesday	The World Famous Farce Comedy "WHEN KNIGHTS WERE BOLD"
Thursday	The Delightful Grand Drama "RAFFLES" (Title Role—Charles Howitt).
Friday	The Delightful Play "NOBODY'S DAUGHTER"
Saturday	The Screaming Farce Comedy "WHAT THE BUTLER SAW" By Judge Parry.
17th April	

Prices \$3.00, 2.00 and 1.00.

Commencing at 9.15 p.m. Sharp.

Booking at Moutrie's.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

TUESDAY, 6th April, 1915.

The Thrilling and Sensational Detective Drama,
(4th Series) "ROCOMBOL" (4th Series)

5,000 Feet—4 Parts.

Pathe's

Animated Gazettes.

New

Comic Historical & Industrial Pictures.

BIJOU SCENIC THEATRE.

Commencing Saturday, 3rd April.

"THE LITTLE ONES" Drama.
"MACDA" drama.
in 3 Parts—Length 5,000 Feet.

9.15 Every Evening.
ORCHESTRA in attendance.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER, SHARE & GENERAL BROKER

PUBLIC AUCTION

ANTIQUE CHINA AND CURIOS.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on **Tuesday, Wednesday & Thursday the 6th, 7th & 8th April, 1915** commencing each day at 2.30 p.m. at the Old Post Office, Queen's Road Central.

A LARGE & VALUABLE COLLECTION OF ANTIQUE
CHINA & CURIOS

comprising—
Blue and White Vases, Jars, Bowls and Plates, 5-coloured Vases, Jars, Bowls and Plates from the Tz'u-ching to Ming Periods, 5-coloured Porcelains (Kanghi), Sung Bowls, Black and Gold Vase (Kanghi), Powder Blue and Gold Vase and Plates (Kanghi), and

Fine Soft Paste Blue and White Dish (Ming)
Fine Soft Paste Penholder (Kien'ung)
Fine Flambé Water Well (Sung)
Very Fine 5-coloured Beaker Vase (Kanghi)
Very Fine Soochow-Lacquer Boxes (Kien'ung)
Bronze I-cense Burner (Chow)
1 Pair Famille Rose Jars (Yungching)

Crystal, Agate and Porcelain Snuff Bottles, Kienlung Powder and Seal Boxes, etc., etc.

On view from Wednesday, the 31st March.

Catalogue will be issued.

Terms—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

OFFICIAL MARKET PRICES

Hongkong, March 12, 1915

BUTCHER MEAT

Bref Sirloin—Mei Lung Pa	lb.	19
Prime Cut	lb.	21
Corned—Ham Ngai Yuk	lb.	19
Roast—Shiu	lb.	19
Breast—Ngau Lam	lb.	17
Soup—Tong Yuk	lb.	15
Steak—Ngau Yuk Pa	lb.	20
do—Sirloin—Ngau Lau	lb.	30
Sausages—Ngau Cheung	lb.	24
Ballock's Brains—No	per set	10
Tongue, fresh—Ngau Li	each	60
corned—Ham Ngau Li	lb.	60
Head—Ngau Tau	lb.	\$1.00
Heart—Ngau Sam	lb.	14
Bump, Salt—Ngau Kin	lb.	20
Feet—Ngau Keuk	each	11
Kidneys—Ngau Yiu	lb.	11
Tail—Ngau Mei	lb.	13
Liver—Ngau Kon	lb.	6
Tripe (unpressed)—Ngau To	set	\$1.00
Calves Head & Feet—Ngau-sai-tau-keuk	set	\$1.00
Mutton Chop—Yeung Pei Kwat	lb.	25
Leg—Yeung Pei	lb.	24
Shoulder—Yeung Shau	lb.	27
Saddle	lb.	27
Pigs Chilling—Chu Chong	per set	24
Brains—Chu No	lb.	13
Feet—Chu Keuk	lb.	15
Fry—Chu Chap	lb.	16
Head—Chu Tau	each	11
Heart—Chu Sam	lb.	18
Kidneys—Chu Yiu	lb.	18
Liver—Chu Kon	lb.	24
Pork Chop—Chu Pui Kwat	lb.	28
Corned—Ham Chu Yuk	lb.	28
Leg—Chu Pei	lb.	20
Fat or Lard—Chu Yan	set	60
Sheep's Head and Feet—Yeung Tau Keuk	each	8
Heart—Yeung Sam	lb.	12
Kidneys—Yeung Yiu	lb.	16
Liver—Yeung Kon	lb.	22
Sucking Pigs to order—Chu Tsai	lb.	20
Snail, Beef—Shang Ngau Yau	lb.	26
Mutton—Shang Yeung Yau	lb.	19
Veal—Ngau Tsai Yuk	lb.	20
Scrapes—Ngau Tsai Cheung	lb.	20
Lard—Chu Yau	lb.	20

POULTRY.

Chicken—Kai Tsai	lb.	35
Capons, Large, Small—Sin Kai	lb.	34
Ducks—Ap	lb.	32
Doves—Pan Kau	lb.	13
Eggs, Hen—Kai Tan (cooking)	per doz	20
(fresh)	per doz	36
Fowls, Canton—Kai	lb.	42
Hainan—Hoi Nam Kai	lb.	30
Geese—Ngo	lb.	24
Pigeons, Canton—Pak Kap	each	18
Hoihow—Hoi How Pak Kap	each	25
Snipe—Sha Tsai	each	22
Turkeys, Cook—Fo Kai Kung	lb.	60
Hen—Na	lb.	45
Pheasant—Shan Kai	lb.	75
Quail—Om Chun	lb.	25
Partridges—Che Ku	lb.	65

FISH.

Barbel—Ka Yu	lb.	16
Bream—Pin Yu	lb.	18
Canton Fresh Water Fish—Hoi Sin Yu	lb.	15
Carp—Li Yu	lb.	20
Catfish—Chik Yu	lb.	12
Codfish—Men Yu	lb.	14
Crabs—Hoi	lb.	26
Cuttle Fish—Mok Yu	lb.	16
Dab—Cha Mong Yu	lb.	12
Dace—Wong Mei Lap	lb.	13
Dog Fish—Tit To Sha	lb.	10
Fels, Conger—Hoi Men	lb.	13
Fresh water—Tam Fui Yu	lb.	13
Fels, Yellow—Wong Sin	lb.	32
Frogs—Tin Kai	lb.	33
Garoupa—Shak Pan	lb.	40
Gudgeon—Pak Kap Yu	lb.	16
Herrings—Tao Pak	lb.	20
Halibut—Cheung Kwan Fap	lb.	20
Labrus—Wong Fa Yu	lb.	18
Loach—Wu Yu	lb.	26
Lobsters—Long Ha	lb.	28
Mackerel—Chi Yu	lb.	20
Mink Fish—Wong Yu	lb.	32
Mullet—Chai Yu	lb.	16
Oysters—Fung Ho	lb.	22
Parrot Fish—Kai Kung Yu	lb.	12
Perch—Tan Lo	lb.	18
Pike—Fa Pau Fong	lb.	16
Plaice—Pan Yu	lb.	15
Pomfret, Black—Eak Chong	lb.	26
Pomfret, White—Pak Chong	lb.	18
Trout—Ming Yu	lb.	28
Roy—Fai Pa Fha	lb.	10
Rock Fish—Ehak Kua Kung	lb.	15
Roach—Chun Yu	lb.	12
Salmon—Ma Yu	lb.	30
Shark—Sha Yu	lb.	7
Ekate—Po Yu	lb.	8
Shrimps—Ha	lb.	25
Snapper—Lap Yu	lb.	28
Sole—Tat Sha Yu	lb.	26
Tench—Wan Yu	lb.	16
Turbot—Oho How Yu	lb.	18
Turtles, small, fresh water—Keuk Yu	lb.	60

FRUITS.

Almonds—Bang Yan	lb.	35
Apples (California)—Kam Shan Ping Kho	lb.	18
(Chefoo)—Tir Chun Ping Kho	lb.	18

肉食

Bananas, fragrant, Canton—San Shing Heung Chiu lb.	3
(brides), Macao—San Heung Chiu	3
Chestnuts, Chinese—Foong Lu	12
Carambola—Yeung To	12
Coconuts—Ye Tse	each 12
Grapes—Po Tai Tsz	lb. 30
Lemons, China—Ling Mung	8
America—Kam Shan Ling Mung	10
Lichees Dried—Lai Chi, small Stone	1b 28
Fresh	1b 28
Oranges, (Canton)—Shan-shang Tim Ching	5
Sweet	8
Pears, (American)—Kam San Shoot Lay	10
(Canton), Cooking—Sha Li	10
Peanuts—Fa Shang	10
Plantain—Tai Chiu	10
Plums—Swatow, Hung Lai	14
Pumelo, Siam—Chim Lo Yau	each 14
Shanghai—Lo Kwat	15
Walnuts—Hop To	15
Green—Sang Hop Tao	15
Water Melon—(Am.) Kom San Sai Ka	each 1

VEGETABLES, &c.

Artichokes, Shanghai—Sheung-hoi Ah Chi	lb. 8
Chen	lb. 8
Beans, (French), Macao—Oh Mook Pin Tau	8
(French) Shanghai—Sheung Hoi Pin	8
Sprout—Ah Chi	10
Long—Tau Kok	10
Beet Root—Hung Choi Tau	each 6
Bitter Squash—Fa Kwa	8
Brijals, Green—Ohing Yuan Kwa	8
Red—Hung Ko	8
Cabbage, Chinese, (common)—Ka Tsai	1b 10
Cabbage, Shanghai—Ye Tsai	14
Cane Shoots, bunch—Kau Shan	lb. 6
Carrots—Kam Shun	lb. 6
Colery, Chinese—Tong Kan Tsai	8
Chillies Dried—Kon Lap Chiu	25
Red—Hung Fa Chiu	10
Green—Ching Lap Chiu	10
Curry Stuff, English—Ka Li Chiu Liu	10
Cucumbers—Ching Kwa	each 2
Garlic—Sun Tau	lb. 8
Ginger, young—San Tse Keung	9
old—Lo Keung	12
Horse Radish, Shanghai—Lik Kan	each 1
Indian Corn—Suk Mai	1
Lettuce—Yeung Shang Tsai	1
Water Chestnuts—Ma Tai	lb. 6
Mandarin—Kwai Lam Ma Tai	35
Mushrooms, Fresh—Shang Cho Ko	each 1
Musk Melon—Amer.—Kam-san Hong Kwa	lb. 1
Okros	lb. 1
Onions Bombay—Yeung Chong Tau	8
Green—Shang Chong	8
Shanghai—Sheung-hoi Chong Tau	7
Isralei—Kun Tsai	lb. 8
Green Peas—Ching Tau	lb. 1
Potatoes, Sweet—Yap Fha	3
Shanghai—Sheung-hoi Shu Tsai	3
Japan—Yut Pan Shu Tsai	3
American—Fa Ki Shu Tsai	8
Foochow—Foc-chow Shu Tsai	3
Pumpkin—Tong Kwa	3
Radish—Hung Lo Pak Tsai	5
Rhubarb (Rush)—Tai Wong	1
Sage—Tse So	8
Shallots—Kon Chung Tau	5
Spinach—Yin Tsai	5
Tomatoes—Fan Ke	6
Taro—Wu Tau	6
Turnip, Panti, (Long)—Lo Pak	4
English—Yeung Lo Pak	4
Vegetable Marrow—Chit Tsai	4
(American)—Kam-san Chiu K	12
Water Cross—Sai Yeung Tsai	8
Lily root—Lin Ngau	8
Taro—Ta Shu	8
English—Yeung Kan Choi	8

海鮮

The above prices are in accordance with the Government List of maximum charges fixed by Proclamation as revised up to the 30th ult. The Proclamation also contained the following schedule of maximum retail prices:—	
1. Flour:—	
(a) Highest Grade, per bag of 50 lbs.,	\$4.50
per lb.,	10
(b) Second Grade, per bag of 50 lbs.,	4.00
per lb.,	08
(c) Third Grade, per bag of 50 lbs.,	3.50
per lb.,	0
2. Tinned Milk:—	
(a) Sweetened Condensed Milk, per 1 lb. tin,	35
(b) Unsweetened Condensed Milk, per 1 lb. tin,	25
(c) Sterilized Milk, per tin (18 oz.),	25
(d) Sterilized Milk, per 1 litre tin,	35
(e) Eagle Brand, per 1 lb. tin,	33
(f) Skimmed Milk, per 1 lb. tin,	20
3. Sugar:—	
Cube, (in 6 lb. time), per tin,	1.15
Refined Crystallized, per lb.,	14
Granulated, per lb.,	14
Soft, No. 1 quality, per lb.,	13
No. 2	12
Cooking Salt, 2 cents per lb.	
4. Frozen Meat:—	

The Dairy Farm prices for frozen food and other stores published on 1st September, 1914, with all changes in prices shown in red ink, are the maximum retail prices for the articles enumerated in the price list of that date. [Approved copies signed by the Chairman and the Secretary of the Food Committee can be seen either at the Treasury or on the premises of the Dairy Farm Company in Wyndham Street.]

5. Market Produce:—(See above)

6. The prices of provisions imported from countries other than China (excepting those above enumerated) may not be raised more than 15 per cent. above the retail prices prevailing in the Colony on the 25th July, 1914.

Note.—In consideration of the loss sustained by discount or subsidiary coinage, payment for all articles of food not exceeding \$1 in value (excepting the articles enumerated in clause 6 in Proclamation No. 18 of the 30th October, 1914, and in the above Schedule) shall if made in subsidiary coin be subject to an additional charge of 15 per cent.

Commercial.

Diapocra (Indragiri) Rubber.
A general meeting of the Diapocra (Indragiri) Rubber Company, Limited (in liquidation) was held last week at the registered offices of the company, French Bank Buildings, Singapore. Mr. Percy Gold, the liquidator, proposed that the report and accounts, showing the manner in which the winding up has been conducted and the property of the company disposed of, be adopted. In accordance with the terms of the sale and purchase agreement the whole of the company's property was sold to the Diapocra (Sumatra) Rubber Co., Ltd., for 112,000 fully paid shares of £1 each in that company. The shares have been issued and delivered to the shareholders and the cash balance of \$970 (7 remaining at the completion of the liquidation) has been handed over to the London company in accordance with the terms of the above-mentioned agreement. The report and accounts were adopted together with a motion that the books, accounts and documents of the company and liquidator be retained for one year.—*Strait Times.*

The Sugar Trade.
Speculating in the prospects of the sugar market, the *Mainichi* observes that if only the war broke out the British Government purchased sugar, and succeeded in buying 1,000,000 tons, which was enough to last for about six months. The stock having gradually decreased, the British Government began further purchases a month. These seem to have now been completed but the quantity purchased is unknown. The decrease in the output of beet sugar has proved to be less than was at first reported, it being about 16 per cent. below the figures for the preceding year. Should prices be made within a few months in Europe, the stock of sugar which are glutting the market in Europe would appear at once on the market, resulting in a heavy slump in prices. In the circumstances the present price of sugar by the British Government may not be so large as on the previous occasion. The British Government, which is anxious to check the advance of prices of commodities since the outbreak of war, has been buying sugar largely, so that rising prices would be forced to force up the price. The term of prohibition of private purchase expires in May, and if it is not extended, the importation of sugar will be undertaken by merchants on speculation. In that case the world's sugar markets may be seriously disturbed. The sugar market in the second half of this year is a matter for anxious forethought. The *Oaka Journal* adds that the consumption of sugar in Great Britain last month amounted to 131,035 tons, a decrease of 365 tons on the figures for the preceding month, but an increase of 20,039 tons on the figures for February last year. The war has caused no diminution in consumption.

Copra.
The *London Commercial Record* observes that the latest article to come under the ban of prohibition is copra, and with good reason, seeing that exports for last month to Holland totalled about 11,000 tons against a normal 1,400 tons. Taking the price here as about £28, and as we are assured on good authority, that in Germany at £5, it will be seen that the goods have been doing themselves fairly well. Since the new rule has been enforced prices have declined here and sellers are offering at about 15s. less, but values are purely nominal, as holders are content to look on pending further developments. Holland has been undoubtedly doing all the Java supplies to Germany, and replacing here, and it is very early time that effective measures be adopted to check this indirect trading with the enemy.

Serious Estate Fire.
Ponang, March 24.—A fire on four rubber estates privately owned by Chinese, Malay and Europeans at Pong in Kedah, on Saturday, raged over 700 acres, doing damage to \$35,000 to \$40,000. Cereals and tobacco were also destroyed. The fire lasted seven hours and burnt itself out.—*Strait Times.*

SHARE REPORT.

COMPARATIVE SHARE QUOTATIONS.

S.—SELLERS SA.—SALES P.—BUYERS N.—NOMINAL

STOCK.	To-day's Closing Prices	Number of Shares	Par Value	1914. Highest	1914. Lowest	1915. Highest	1915. Lowest	Last Dividend and Date
Banks.								
H'kong & Shanghai Banking Corp.	\$800 s. 276/-	2,000	\$125	all	855 July	700 Oct	800	£2 3/- & 5/- bonus at ex 1/9/14 equal to \$27.27 for 1/2 year ending 31/12/14
Marine Insurances.								
Canton Insurance Office, Ltd.	60	10,000	\$250	60	250 Dec	365 Oct	360	Final of \$3 a/c 1912. Interim of \$18 a/c 1913.
North China Ins. Co., Ltd.	175 b	10,000	£15	£1	145 May	133 Jan	175	Final of 12 1/2 p.c. making 25 p.c. for 1913
Union Ins. Society of Canton, Ltd.	1905	12,400	\$250	100	247 1/2 April	700 Oct	1905	Final of \$20 making \$50 for 1912 and Interim of \$30 for 1913
Yongtze Ins. Assoc. Ltd.	\$24 1/2	12,000	\$100	60	20 April	192 1/2 Jan	243 1/2	Final of \$12 mak. \$15 for 1912 & Int. of \$3 for 1913
Fire Insurances.								
China Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	180 s	20,000	\$100	10	60 July	140 Oct	133	\$9 for 1913
H'kong Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	373 b	8,000	\$250	50	345 Feb	368 April	373	\$27 for 1913
Shipping.								
China & Manila S.S. Co., Ltd.	45 1/2 a	30,000	\$25	all	10 Jan	5 1/2 Dec	5 1/2	\$1 for 1906
Dorland Steamship Co., Ltd.	35 s b	20,000	\$50	all	36 Mar	27 1/2 Nov	35	\$3 for year ending 30/6/14
Hongkong, C. & M.S.S. Co., Ltd.	2 1/2	80,000	\$15	all	29 1/2 Jan	22 Dec	22 1/2	Final of 40 cts. making 80 cts for year ending 31/12/14
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	93 b	60,000	£5	all	79 Jan	50 Sept	93	Final of 3 1/2 making 6 1/2 on preferred shares & 5 1/2 on deferred shares for year 1913
Shell Transport & Trading Co., Ltd.	91 1/2 b	3,797,610	£1	all	106/- Feb	70/- Sept	91/6	Interim of 1/- a/c 1914 C.No. 23
Star Ferry Company, Ltd.	36 s	40,000	\$10	all	49 Mar	40 Nov	36	\$1.70 per share and bonus of 30 cents per share for year ending 30/4/14
Refineries.								
China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.	110 b	20,000	\$100	all	90 1/2 Feb	70 Nov	109	\$3 for 1912
Luchoo Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.	28 s	7,000	\$100	all	31 Jan	17 Dec	28	\$3 for 1897
Mining.								
Kailash Mining Action.	55 1/2	1,000,000	£1	all	41/- Feb	33/6 Dec	35/-	Final of 5 1/2 Coupon No. 4. making 10 1/2 for year ending 30/6/14
Rauch Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	4 1/2 s	200,000	£1	all	3/10 Jan	1/00 Nov	4 1/2	1/2 for 1909
Tronoh Mines Ltd.	32/6 s	160,000	£1	all	39/- Feb	19/6 Nov	32/6	1/- mak. 7/6 a/c 1913
Decks, Wharves and Godowns &c.								
H'kong & K.W. & G. Co., Ltd.	86 b	50,000	\$50	all	89 Jan	73 Nov	66	\$3.50 for year 1914
H'kong & W'p'at Co., Ltd.	55 b	50,000	\$50	all	77 Jan	53 Oct	55	\$3 dividend for year 1914
Shai Dock & Eng. Co., Ltd.	52 b	50,000	£100	all	60 Jan	50 Dec	52	Tls. 5 for 1913
Shai & H'kew W. Co., Ltd.	86 b	30,000	£100	all	109 Jan	82 1/2 Dec	86	Tls. 5 for 1914
Land, Hotels and Buildings.								
Anglo French Lands	194	13,000	£100	£100	—	—	94	Tls. 6 1/2 for year ending 29/2/14
H'kong Hotel Co., Ltd.	118 s	20,000	\$50	50	128 July	120 Dec	118	\$2.50 for half year ending 31/12/14
H'kong Land Investment Co.	110 s	50,000	\$100	all	117 1/2 July	38 Nov	110	\$3 for year ending 31/12/14
H'phreys Estate & F. Co., Ltd.	64 b	150,000	\$10	all	94 Jan	7 Nov	64	45 cents for year 1914
K'loon Land & Building Co., Ltd.	40 a b	6,000	\$50	50	45 1/2 Jan	44 Feb	40	\$3 for 1914
Shanghai Lands	197 b	78,000	£50	all	98 Dec	69 Oct	97	Final of 6 p.c. making 12 p.c. for 1914
West Point Building Co., Ltd.	68 1/2 b	12,000	\$10	all	73 June	66 Feb	68 1/2	\$2.25 for half year ending 31/12/14
H'kong Central Estates	95 s	19,000	\$10	all	—	—	95	\$4.09 for 7 months ending 31/12/14
Cotton Mills.								
Ewo Cotton S. & W. Co., Ltd.	134 b	20,000	£50	all	138 July	125 May	134	Tls. 12 for year ending 31/10/14
Hongkong Cotton Co., Ltd.	64 b	125,000	\$10	all	84 Mar	7 June	64	50 cents 31/7/08
Kung Yik	124 s	75,000	£30	all	142 Jan	11 Mar	124 1/2	Tls. 1.20 for year ending 30/11/14
Laou Kung Mow	5 s	8,000	£100	all	1/0 Feb	70 May	5	Tls. 12 for 1913
Shanghai Cottons	84 b	40,000	£50	all	135 Feb	70 Nov	84	Div. Tls. 6. Bonus Tls. 4. Extra (Bonus Tls. 1, year end 30/6/14)
Miscellaneous.								
China Boinco Company, Ltd.	111 b	60,000	\$1	all	12 May	10 Dec	11	\$1.20 for 1913
China Light & Power Co., Ltd.	390 b	50,000	\$5	all	490 July	4 Apr	395	6% for year ending 28/2/06
Po. (Spec. shares)	134 b	125,000	\$10	all	9 Jan	7 Nov	72	70 cts for 1914.
China Prov. L. & M. Co., Ltd.	73 b	40,000	\$1	all	39 June	35 Aug	34	\$1.50 for year ending 31/7/14
Dairy Farm Company, Ltd.	34 b	400,000	\$10	all	690 Jan	5 Dec	710	40 cts for 1911.
Green Island Cement Co., Ltd.	710 b	6,000	\$10	all	49 Jan	36 Nov	40	\$1.80 per share for 1913
Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.	140 b	6,000	\$25	all	217 1/2 July	174 Dec	190	Interim of \$2 1/2 a/c 1914
Hongkong Ice Company, Ltd.	190 b	6,000	\$10	all	25 June	22 Apr	26	Final of \$1 making \$3 for 1914
Hongkong Rope Mfg. Co., Ltd.	26 b	325,000	5/-	all	13 1/2 July	7/- Feb	5.10	Final div. of 6d. making 7 1/2 p.c. for 1913
Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd.	5.10 b	250,000	£10	all	64 1/2 Mar	28 Dec	57 1/2	Interim of T. 1 making T. 2 a/c 1913
Langkats	27 1/2 b	25,000	\$0	all	10 1/2 Jan	9 1/2 June	10	80 cts. on fully paid shares and 8 cts. on \$1 paid shares for year ending 30/4/14
Peak Tramway Co., Ltd. (Old)	10 b	5,000	\$10	all	93 cts. Jan	75 cts. Dec	11	None
Do (New)	11 b	5,000	\$10	all	—	—	—	\$1.50 for 1910.
Philippines Ld.	5 s	75,000	\$10	all	—	—	5	None
H. Price & Co., Ltd.	5 s	12,000	\$10	all	—	—	5	None
Societes des Pulpes et Papier	20 s	13,200	\$50	all	—	—	20	None
Series du Tonkin	20 s	2,000	\$5	all	500 June	4 Nov	334	35 cts. for year ending 31/3/14
Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.	33 1/2 s	27,723	\$10	all	22 1/2 Feb	17 Jan	17 1/2	\$1.00. per share for year ending 31/12/14
Union Water-boat Co., Ltd.	17 1/2 s	90,000	\$10	all	8 1/2 April	6 1/2 Dec	7	70 cts. for 1913
Watson and Co., Ltd.	7 s	21,000	\$7	all	9 1/2 Jan	6 1/2 Dec	6 1/2	50 cts. on old shares and 25 cts. on new year shares for year ending 30/6/14
William Powell, Limited.	60 1/2 s	21,000	\$7	all	30 June	12 Dec	29	\$1. Interim a/c year 31/8/14
S. C. Morning Post	29 b	6,000	\$25	all	—	—	—	—

WRIGHT & HORNBLY.

Share and General Brokers.

6, Des Vaux Road Central. Tel. address, Rectitude.

CORRECTED TO NOON: APRIL 6, 1915.

THE TELEGRAPH DOES NOT HOLD ITSELF RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY OF THE ABOVE QUOTATION.

EXCHANGE

5th April.

Selling.	Demand Bombay ... 136 1/2	On Bangkok ... 85	Sovereign ... \$10.80 nom.
T/T ... 1/934	T/T Calcutta ... 126 1/2	Buying.	Bar Silver ready ... 23/9/16 1/2
30 d/s ... 1/934	Demand Calcutta ... 126 1/2	4 m/s. L/C ... 1/10 1/2	forward ...
60 d/s ... 1/934	Demand Manila ... 89 1/4	4 m/s. D.P. ... 1/10 1/2	
4 m/s ... 1/10	T/T San Fco & N.Y. ... 43 1/2	6 m/s. L/C ... 1/10 1/2	
T/T Shanghai ... 78	Demand New York ... 43 1/2	30 d/s. S'ny & M. ... 1/10 1/2	
Private 30 d/s sight	T/T Java ... 110 1/2	30 d/s. San Fco & N.Y. ... 45 1/2	
T/T Singapore ... 77 7/8	T/T Marks ... Nom.	4 m/s. Marks ... Nom.	
T/T Japan ... 89 1/4	Demand Germany ... 230	4 m/s. France ... 24 1/2	
T/T India ... 130 1/2	Demand Paris ... 230	6 m/s. France ... 24 1/2	
Demand India ... 136 1/2	On Haiphong ... 74 1/2 prem	Gold Loan ... 155.30	
T/T Bombay ...	On Saigon ...		

BANKS

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION

HEAD OFFICE:
60, Wall Street, New York.
LONDON OFFICE:
36, Bishopsgate, E.C.

BOMBAY, LONDON.
CALCUTTA, MANILA.
CANTON, PANAMA.
CEBU, PEKING.
COLON, SAN FRANCISCO.
HANKOW, SHANGHAI.
HONGKONG, SINGAPORE.
KOBE, YOKOHAMA.

CAPITAL PAID-UP \$3,250,000
RESERVE FUNDS \$4,060,000

(U.S. Gold) \$7,310,000
All kinds of FOREIGN & LOCAL BANKING BUSINESS transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.

N. S. MARSHALL, Manager.
Hongkong, 22nd Oct. 1914.

THE

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

Established 1880.
Authorized Capital Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital " 30,000,000
Reserve Fund " 19,600,000

Head Office.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches: Amoy, Hankow, Hongkong, Kobe, London, Lyons, Shanghai, Singapore, Szechuan, Tientsin, Yokohama.
Agencies: Nagasaki, Peking, San Francisco, Seoul, Tientsin, Yokohama.

Interest Allowed on Current Accounts.
Deposits received for fixed periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

EISHI ONO, Manager.
Hongkong, 15th March, 1915.

NOTES.

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

(Capital Paid up...\$1,250,000.)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &c.
Goods received on Storage.
Advances made on Merchandise.
Loans made on the Provident System.

(Rates and Particulars on application).

The Office of TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF WILLS, ATTORNEY, &c., Undertaken and Executed: SHEWAN, TOMES & Co. General Managers. Hongkong, 15th March, 1908.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

CITY TABLE.

WALK DAYS.
1.00 a.m. to 1.00 p.m. Every 15 Min.
1.00 p.m. to 1.00 a.m. Every 15 Min.
1.00 a.m. to 1.00 p.m. Every 15 Min.
1.00 p.m. to 1.00 a.m. Every 15 Min.

NIGHT CARS.
1.00 a.m. to 1.00 p.m. Every 15 Min.
1.00 p.m. to 1.00 a.m. Every 15 Min.

SATURDAYS.
Extra Car at midnight.
SPECIAL CARS.
By arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexander Building, Des Vaux Road.

SINCON & CO.

Established A.D. 1880.
IRON, STEEL, METAL AND HARDWARE MERCHANTS. Wholesale and Retail Ironmongers, Pig Iron and Foundry Coke Importers. General Storekeepers and Shipchangers. Nos. 35 and 37, King George Street, (2nd Street) (at Central Market) Telephone No. 518.

KOMOR & KOMOR

Art Union Exhibition of WATERCOLOURS from MONDAY, the 22nd of March.

Pictures by: KATO, YOKOCHI, MORI, OZAWA, KASAGI, H. YOSHIDA, etc., etc.

ALL PICTURES WARRANTED TO BE GENUINE.

An inspection is cordially invited.

KOMOR & KOMOR, 2nd Floor, Alexander Building, Hongkong, 22nd March, 1915.

BANKS

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS:
Selling 41,500,000 at 2 1/2%
Silver \$18,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000
COURT OF DIRECTORS:
Hon. Mr. D. Landale—Chairman,
W. L. Pattenden, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.

S. H. Dodwell, Esq.,
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.,
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.,
F. H. Holyoak, Esq.,
J. A. Plummer, Esq.,
Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.

CHIEF MANAGER
Hongkong—N. J. Stabb

MANAGER
Shanghai—A. G. Stephen.
London Bankers—London County and Westminster Limited.

Hongkong—Interest Allowed:
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:
For 3 months, 2 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months, 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, 4 per cent. per annum.

N. J. STABB, Chief Manager.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the minimum monthly balances at 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.
N. J. STABB, Chief Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Authorized Capital £1,500,000
Subscribed " 1,125,000
Paid Up " 562,500
Reserve Fund " 100,000

Bank of England, London Joint Stock Bank, Limited.

Every description of Exchange business transacted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

A. R. LINTON, Manager.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

HEAD OFFICE.—LONDON.
Paid-up Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors £1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

Wm. DICKSON, Manager.
Hongkong, 11th April, 1912.

TENNIS STARS.

Famous Players Fighting Countries' Battles.

Almost every prominent British tennis expert known to the followers of international matches in the United States is enrolled in some branch of His Majesty's service. A. F. Wilding obtained a commission in the Royal Marines early in the war and was in the division that went to the unusual coastal relief of Antwerp. He has since been made a lieutenant. The champion, Norman Brooks, has been unable to serve, but he has given an ambulance to the army and is hopeful of being able to join the army himself later. It is a striking fact that the four players who represented England in the last Davis cup matches are all serving their country in various capacities. J. C. P. has held a commission in the Munsters; A. H. Lowe is captain in the Oxfordshire Light Infantry; A. R. F. Kingscott is in the artillery, and was in the battle of the Aisne, and T. M. Morrigood is in the public school corps. C. W. Hillyard, the secretary of the All England Lawn Tennis Club, usually foremost in the management of the annual championships at Wimbledon, is a lieutenant commander in the royal navy.

German Stars Prisoners. Of other players well known in America, O. D. Dixon and A. B. Barrett, younger brother of H. Roper Barrett, A. E. Bemish, A. W. Dunlop and O. Hartley are enrolled in different regiments.

Of the French international players, by the way, Max Decourcia, M. A. H. Gobert, Canet, Ayme and Micard are in service with the army.

Of the German players, Froitzheim and Kreuzer, who represented their country in the United States last summer, are prisoners of war at Gibraltar.

There is little prospect of any international tennis next summer, if the war continues till then.

THE AUSTRALIAN TROOPS.

Unjustifiable Criticism.

(From Captain C. E. W. Bean, Official Press representative with the Australian Troops.)

Cairo, March 1.

An article in which I stated that the Australian troops were not responsible for certain rowdiness in Cairo some months ago, but that it was due solely to a small percentage of unsuitable men, seems to have been so twisted and misquoted by certain newspaper or newspapers as to appear to be an attack on the Australian troops in Egypt. That is to say exactly the opposite of what was written by me or intended.

Readers of my articles and cables know that the condition of the Australian force in Egypt, the way in which it has carried through its strenuous and tiring training, and the condition in which it is emerging from it, are such as would make the Australians, if they could only see it, very proud indeed.

The article alluded to also contains sweeping criticisms on the whole of the officers, who were never mentioned in my article, and which are quite unjustified. Such offences as took place were military offences. Nothing else occurred which does not happen in Australian and other cities every day.

The article referred to omits the fact which I was careful to state, and which it is immensely important not to omit, that all men returned to Australia are not unsuitable, but that a large proportion consists of men whose health has broken down, often through hard work and exposure, and who are bitterly disappointed at not being able to go on.

Reconnaissances all over Sinai show that the Turkish army defeated on the Canal has returned to El Arish and Beersheba, with the exception of a small force at Bahi. Sydney Morning News.

THE WAR.

(Continued from back of page 8.)

Aug. 26—Non-partisan French Cabinet organised. Germans take Longwy.

Aug. 27—Louvain burned by Germans. Japanese blockade Taigtau.

Aug. 28—Battle of Heligoland. Sept. 2—German advance reaches Senlis, thirty miles from Paris, and swings eastward. French Government moves to Bordeaux.

Sept. 3—Russians occupy Lemberg.

Sept. 5—Battle of the Marne begins.

Sept. 7—Manbeuge taken by the Germans.

Sept. 12—German retreat halts on the Aisne.

Sept. 20—Germans bombard Rheims and injure the famous Cathedral.

Sept. 22—German submarine sinks British cruisers Aboukir, Oressey, and Hogue. Russians capture Jaroslavl and invest Przemyel.

Sept. 26—British troops from India land at Marseilles.

Sept. 28—Germans begin siege of Antwerp.

Oct. 2—Germans defeated at Angustowo.

Oct. 5—Belgian Government removed from Antwerp to Ostend.

Oct. 7—Bombardment of Antwerp begins.

Oct. 9—Antwerp occupied by the Germans.

Oct. 12—A Boer commando in the Cape Province mutinies.

Oct. 13—Belgian Government transferred from Ostend to Havre.

Oct. 14—Allies occupy Ypres. Battle begins on the Vistula.

Oct. 15—Ostend occupied by the Germans.

Oct. 18—British cruiser Hawke sunk by German submarine.

Oct. 24—Ten days' battle before Warsaw ends in German defeat.

Oct. 27—Russians reoccupy Lodz and Radom.

Oct. 29—Turkey begins war on Russia by naval attacks on Odessa and in the Crimea.

Oct. 30—Col. Mertz, rebel leader driven out of Cape Colony.

Nov. 1—German naval victory off the coast of Chili.

Nov. 3—German squadron makes a raid on British coast near Yarmouth.

Nov. 4—German cruiser York strikes mine in Jade Bay and sinks.

Nov. 5—England and France declare war on Turkey. Dardanelles forts bombarded. Russians reoccupy Jaroslavl.

Nov. 6—Taigtau surrenders.

Nov. 7—Russians enter East Prussia.

Nov. 10—The Emden destroyed.

Nov. 11—Germans capture Dixmude.

Nov. 12—Russians occupy Johannisburg in East Prussia.

Nov. 19—House of Commons votes a new army of 1,000,000 men. More than 1,100,000 men already under arms, exclusive of Territorials.

Nov. 23—Russians surround German corps south of Lodz.

Nov. 26—British battleship Bulwark destroyed by explosion in the Medway River. Germans break through Russian circle near Lodz.

Dec. 1—German Reichstag votes new credit of five billion marks. King George in Flanders.

Dec. 2—Austrians occupy Belgrade. Gen. De Wet captured.

Dec. 3—Servians turn on Austrians in three days' battle, which ends in a notable Servian victory.

Dec. 6—Germans occupy Lodz.

Dec. 8—British naval victory off Falkland Islands. British occupy Busorab, in Asia Minor.

Dec. 20-28—Severe fighting on the line of the Baura River.

Dec. 22—French Parliament assembled.

Dec. 23—French Chamber votes war credit of £340,000,000.

Dec. 25—British naval and aerial raid against Ouxhaven.

Dec. 28—French occupy St. Georges, near Nieuport.

Jan. 1, 1915—British battleship Formidable sunk in the Channel.

Jan. 3—French capture Steinbach.

Jan. 3-4—Russians win decisive victory over Turks in the Caucasus. Russians overrun Bukovina.

Jan. 8—French advance across Aisne, north of Soissons.

Jan. 13—Turks occupy Tabriz. Count Berchtold resigns.

Jan. 19—German air fleet bombards Yarmouth and other Norfolk coast towns.

Jan. 21—General Falkenhayn, German War Minister, resigns.

Jan. 24—British naval victory in North Sea; the Blucher sunk.

Jan. 26—Germans lose two battalions at Givency and Guinchy.

Jan. 31—Germany inaugurates submarine raids on British shipping.

Feb. 3—German destroyer sunk by Russian submarine off Denmark. German auxiliary cruiser sunk off Patagonia.

Feb. 5—Turks attempt to cross Suez Canal.

Feb. 8—Total British casualties 104,900. Turks retreat from Suez Canal.

Feb. 6—Allies resolve to unite financial resources.

Feb. 10—Germans execute the rebel Maritz.

Feb. 17—Canadian contingent lands in France.

Feb. 20-27—Over 10,000 Germans surrender in France.

Feb. 27—Allied Fleet enters the Dardanelles after destructive bombardment.

Mar. 1—House of Commons votes supplementary credit of 37 millions and a fresh credit of 250 millions.

March 3—British aeroplanes attack Ostend.

March 9—Second Canadian contingent lands in England.

March 5-10—Four German submarines accounted for.

March 10—British capture Neuve Chapelle.

March 14—Announced that German losses in La Bassée region total 10,000 in three days.

March 14—German cruiser Dresden sunk off Juan Fernandez Island.

March 16—Sir John French estimates German losses in La Bassée region to be 17,000.

March 18—British battleships Irresistible and Ocean, and French battleship Bouvet sunk by floating mines in Dardanelles. Admiralty announces that it has reason to believe the Karlsruhe was sunk off the West Indies in November.

March 19—Russians enter Memel, East Prussia.

March 21—Futile Zeppelin raid on Paris.

March 22—Przemysl surrendered to the Russians.

The Loose Commerce Raiders. In the course of his conversation with a representative of the *Matin* Mr. Churchill, speaking of the four vessels—Karlsruhe, Dresden, Kronprinz Wilhelm, and Prinz Eitel Friedrich—which are still at liberty, is reported to have said: "We cannot tell in what out-of-the-way harbours, in what rivers, somewhere in the American Continent those cruisers are hidden; but we do know that they find it necessary to conceal themselves." The reports, therefore, that the Karlsruhe and Dresden had been accounted for are manifestly inaccurate, while if the two armed merchant ships are hiding somewhere in the American Continent they cannot be a menace in the Indian Ocean. It should relieve the minds of all interested in the Eastern trade to know, comments the *L. and O. Express*, that the report about the Eitel Friedrich having turned her attention to the scene of the Emden's activities is incorrect. It is to be hoped she will not get into Eastern waters. The discovery and destruction of these cruisers is largely a matter of time, patience, and good luck.

POST OFFICE.

NOTICE IS GIVEN THAT ALTHOUGH EVERY POSSIBLE PRECAUTION IS TAKEN TO SECURE THE SAFETY OF ALL POSTAL PACKETS WHILE IN THE CUSTODY OF THE POST OFFICE THE POSTMASTER GENERAL CANNOT GIVE COMPENSATION FOR ANY LOSS OR DAMAGE WHICH MAY BE DUE TO THE ACT OF THE KING'S ENEMIES. UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE NO LETTERS, BOXES, OR PARCELS FOR BELGIUM, BRAZIL, CRETE OR MONTENEGRO AND NO LETTERS, BOXES OR PARCELS FOR MALTA CAN BE ACCEPTED FOR INSURANCE.

War risks are not covered by postal registration or insurance.

THE PARCEL POST AND INSURED LETTER SYSTEM TO BRAZIL IS SUSPENDED.

The services to Germany, Austria, and their Colonies, and to the Ottoman Empire are suspended as are also the Parcel Post services to France & Belgium.

British Postal Orders are now on sale at the Yung Poon Branch Post Office.

The Public are advised to post early as there is a danger of late posted correspondence missing the mail owing to the censorship.

The afternoon Mail for Canton will close at the General Post Office at 6 p.m. No late bag will be closed on board the steamer.

The Pillar Box formerly at the junction of Kimberley and Nathan Roads has been removed to the junction of Austin Avenue and Kimberley Road.

Commencing on Saturday, the 27th inst. a mail for Canton will be closed at the G.P.O. every Saturday, at 6 p.m.

MAILS CLOSE TO-DAY

Shanghai, N. China—Per LUOCHOW, 6th April 3 p.m.

Philippine Is.—Per TAMING, 6th April, 3 p.m.

Shanghai, & North China—Per ONSANG, 6th April, 4 p.m.

Japan, via Miji—Per JINSEN MARU, 6th 4 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Holhow & Pakhoi—Per WENGCHOW, 7th April, 9 a.m.

Holhow, Pakhoi and Halphong—Per SUNGKIANG, 7th inst., 9 a.m.

Halphong—Per KEMO M., 7th inst 9 a.m.

Philippine Islands—Per TAMING, 7th inst, 9 a.m.

THURSDAY, 8th April.

Sandakan—Per HINSANG, 8th April 11 a.m.

Swatow—Per HAIMUN, 8th Apr. noon.

Shanghai & N. China—Per YINGCHOW, 8th April, 3 p.m.

SATURDAY, 10th April.

Philippine Islands, Australia, New Zealand, New Guinea, via Thursday Is.—Per CHANG SHA, 10th April, 10 a.m.

Straits, Borneo, Ceylon, Aden, India, Egypt, and Europe. Late Letters 10.30 a.m. to 11 a.m. (Extra Postage 10 cents) (Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this container mail. The parcel mail will be closed on Friday the 9th April, at 5 p.m.—Per ORIENTAL, 10th Apr. 11 a.m.

Shanghai and North China (Europe via Siberia)—Per CHENAN, 10th April 4 p.m.

(Nantun-Pukow Service Shanghai Br. P.O. Thursday, the 15th April.)

SUNDAY, 11th April.

Straits, Ceylon, Port Said, Marseilles and London—Per ATBUTA MARU, 11th April 9 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Tamsui—Per KALJO MARU, 11th 9 a.m.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 6th at 11.35—Pressure has increased slightly at the majority of stations, and considerably at Welsaiwei and Nemuro. The northern depression has moved into the Sea of Japan; the general situation remaining otherwise unchanged since yesterday.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.01 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS. ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District.	Forecast.
Hongkong and Neighbourhood	S. & S.W. winds moderate to fresh; cloudy, squally, some rain.
2 Formosa Channel	The same as No. 1.
3 South coast of China between H.K. and Lamma	The same as No. 1.
4 South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan	The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register. 6th April, a.m.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Winds.	Weather.
Wootok	7a	30.08	80	1		
Nemuro	6a	29.37	80	4		
Hakodate	"	29.37	80	1		
Tokio	"	29.31	80	1		
Kochi	"	29.31	80	1		
Nagasaki	"	29.35	80	1		
Kagima	"	29.38	80	1		
Oshima	"	29.39	80	1		
Naha	"	29.39	80	1		
Ishijima	"	29.39	80	1		
Bonin Is.	"	29.39	80	1		
Chefoo	"	30.00	38	63	sw 4 bo	
W'haiwai	"	30.00	38	63	sw 4 bo	
Hankow	"	30.01	46	80	3 bo	
Chang	"	29.94	49	80	3 bo	
Shanghai	"	29.94	49	80	3 bo	
Gutzliff	"	29.94	49	80	3 bo	
Sharp P.	7a	29.99	68	86	0	
Amoy	6a	29.84	66	95	0	
Swatow	"	29.84	71	95	0	
Taipei	"	29.89	68	96	0	
Taihu	"	29.91	72	98	0	
Tainan	"	29.88	72	98	0	
Koshun	"	29.91	75	98	0	
P'ohors	"	29.87	75	98	0	
Canton	6a	29.82	75	98	0	
H'kong	"	29.87	77	98	0	
Chai Hook	"	29.83	78	98	0	
Macao	"	29.79	73	100	sw 1 of	
Wuchow	"	29.79	73	100	sw 1 of	
Pakhoi	"	29.80	70	100	sw 2 of	
Phuilen	"	29.79	81	98	2 of	
Tourane	"	29.87	77	98	2 of	
O. St. J.	"	29.92	75	94	10	
Apur	"	29.89	75	94	10	
Dagupan	"	29.89	75	94	10	
Manila	"	29.83	75	94	10	
Legaspi	"	29.87	72	94	10	
Tacloban	"	29.87	77	98	10	
Iloilo	"	29.82	77	98	10	
Surigao	"	29.85	73	91	10	
Laupan	"	29.85	73	91	10	

C. W. JEFFRIES, Director.

Hongkong Observatory, April 6.

1 Barometer, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2 Temperature, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

3 Humidity, in percentage of saturation the Humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4 Direction of Wind, to two points.

5 Force of Wind, according to Beaufort Scale.

6 State of Weather, b blue sky, c detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, l lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, q equally, r rain, s snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew wet.

7 Rain in inches, tenths and hundredths.

8 Direction of Wind, to two points.

9 Force of Wind, according to Beaufort Scale.

10 State of Weather, b blue sky, c detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, l lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, q equally, r rain, s snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew wet.

11 Rain in inches, tenths and hundredths.

12 Direction of Wind, to two points.

13 Force of Wind, according to Beaufort Scale.

14 State of Weather, b blue sky, c detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, l lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, q equally, r rain, s snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew wet.

15 Rain in inches, tenths and hundredths.

16 Direction of Wind, to two points.

17 Force of Wind, according to Beaufort Scale.

18 State of Weather, b blue sky, c detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, l lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, q equally, r rain, s snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew wet.

19 Rain in inches, tenths and hundredths.

20 Direction of Wind, to two points.

21 Force of Wind, according to Beaufort Scale.

22 State of Weather, b blue sky, c detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, l lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, q equally, r rain, s snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew wet.

23 Rain in inches, tenths and hundredths.

24 Direction of Wind, to two points.

25 Force of Wind, according to Beaufort Scale.

26 State of Weather, b blue sky, c detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, l lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, q equally, r rain, s snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew wet.

27 Rain in inches, tenths and hundredths.

28 Direction of Wind, to two points.